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Vice President Wilson

The Event Sudden and Unexpected.

Official Orders of President Grant and Secretary Belknap.

Meeting of Senators and the Cabinet---Preparations for the Funeral.

Telegrams from Governor Gaston and Senator Ferry, of Michigan.

Reception of the News in the Principal Cities of the Union---General Expression of Profound Sorrow, etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1875.

Interview With the Deceased by the "Commercial" Correspondent Last Saturday.

The announcement of the death of the Vice President this morning took every one by surprise, in view of the encouraging symptoms of the last few days. On Saturday the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL called on the Vice President and had quite a lengthy interview. He was seated in an arm chair and partly dressed. After a friendly greeting and a few preliminary words, the Vice President turned toward his table, remarking, "Everybody has been very kind to me during my illness. See here what the wife of the President of the United States sent me." Here he held up a beautiful cluster of the choicest productions of the conservatories of the Executive Mansion arranged in a wire basket. His admiration was particularly bestowed upon a superb lily. He said that he never knew much about flowers, but since his illness he had studied them as they lay upon the table in front of him. He thought the lily the fit emblem of the purity which surrounds the world of immortality which we all hope to reach some day.

The Vice President then turned upon the political issues of the day. These, in a unabridged form, were communicated to the COMMERCIAL yesterday. In reply to a hope that he might live to see his predictions realized, he said: "Well, I don't know about that, but I know a person in my condition cannot make engagements far ahead. Still I feel now as if I would attend a good many conventions yet. I don't believe in all this harping on the war. I believe we are taught to forgive our enemies. I believe in that, but think the Democrats should be put on their good behavior a while."

Your correspondent, seeing the disposition of the Vice President to continue his conversation, made a motion to that effect, and the third term talk. The Vice President replied that he was a little shy on that subject, as he had been a good deal misrepresented about it. He said: "I have every confidence in President Grant; I think his third-term letter expressed everything. I might be dangerous under some circumstances to make a change of Presidents, no matter how many terms he had. Take Lincoln, for instance, he had lived and he saw war had been raging at the end of his second term it would have been a dangerous thing to make a change, because he had his hand in. Under other circumstances, I have nothing to say, only I believe in frequent changes, say every four years in persons in office. If I had my way I would make a new man in the place of at least one-third of the present office holders, as I believe at least that number have lost their usefulness to the Republican party. I think something like this should be done before the next convention meets."

His own account of his attack and illness has already been given in these dispatches. Upon taking leave, the Vice President extended his hand and, shaking cordially, said, "I have enjoyed the conversation; call again on Monday."

The death of the Vice President will necessitate the election of a President *pro tem.* immediately upon the assembling of the Senate, two weeks from to-day. A caucus of the Republican Senators will be held on the Saturday preceding the meeting of the Senate to determine upon the choice of a presiding officer. It is more than likely that Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, will be the choice, as he was beaten by but one vote in the selection of Mr. Ferry, of Michigan.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Vice President Wilson died very suddenly at half-past seven o'clock this morning. It having been represented last night that he had somewhat improved, and that he would be able to leave the city for the North this week, the intelligence of his sudden death fell with startling force and suddenness on the community.

The Vice President seemed on Saturday to be a great deal better than at any time during his late sickness, but yesterday he was not quite so well. Postmaster Bart, of Boston, called on him in the forenoon and had a pleasant conversation with him. Mr. Crossman, of the New York *Literary Friend*, also visited the Vice President on business concerning the unfinished volume on the subject of slavery. The Vice President being in a conversational mood, Mr. Crossman retired. The Vice President then slept from one till three o'clock, when he rose. Mr. Crossman returned in the afternoon and, by the President's request, and remained until the evening.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S LAST NIGHT.

Yesterday evening, between six and eight o'clock, the Vice President said: "If the doctor were here I'd have a blister put on the back of my neck instead of this plaster." Mr. Wood replied that he could manage the simple matter without the doctor, to which Mr. Wilson rejoined: "Yes, but I don't want to take the responsibility." The attendant then asked him if he would not like to have a message sent to the doctor, but said after thinking a moment, "No, it isn't worth while." Shortly afterwards he requested Wood to send to his friend Senator Carpenter for another bottle of Cape of Good Hope grape juice, from which he thought he had derived some benefit, and at eight o'clock he signified his readiness to retire to prepare for sleep. Boyden and Wood then gently rubbed and manipulated his feet, limbs and back, as usual, at intervals, until half-past nine o'clock. During the process Mr. Wilson was very cheerful, and said he felt uncommonly well. At 8:30 he fell asleep, and between that hour and midnight woke only once and took a drink of ice water and fell asleep again almost instantly.

About midnight he got up and walked around his room, and then sitting down at his table, took up a little book of poems entitled "The Changed Cross," with the motto "Not as I will, but as Thou will," and read three verses from it, one of which is as follows:

Help us, O Lord, with patient love, to bear
Each other's faults, to suffer with true meekness;
Help us each other's joys and griefs to share,
But let us turn to Thee alone in weakness.

Other verses had been marked in the book, among them the following:

"What if poor sinners count their grief,
The sign of an unchastened will;
He who can give thy soul relief
Knows that thou art submissive still."

This volume belonged to his wife and contained a photograph of her, and their son, both deceased. He treasured it beyond value, and always made it his companion, from which he seemed to derive much comfort.

After reading the verses he spoke with gratitude of the kindness of his friends during the sickness and of the widespread sympathy in his behalf. He then returned to bed in a happy mood and slept.

When he laid down the book of religious poems he marked the place where he had left off reading with a clipping from the New York *Herald* of November 14, comprising the editorial of that day in regard to himself. Between the time of his going to sleep again and three o'clock, he gave no sign of waking except once, when in a half conscious slumbering condition he asked his attendant to pull up the bed clothes a little. At three A. M. he woke and had Boyden rub his breast. He dropped asleep again very soon, and slept until almost precisely seven o'clock, when he awoke, remarking that he felt better and brighter than at any time previously. He said that he was going to ride out to-day, as his physician, Dr. Baxter, advised him to do so if the weather was fair.

SENATOR FERRY'S DEATH ANNOUNCED.

Mr. Wood, coming in at this moment, was privately consulted by Mr. Boyden as to the advisability of communicating to the Vice President the news of Senator Ferry's death, concluded it would be best to mention the fact, because Mr. Wilson would be certain to read it in the newspapers a few minutes later. They accordingly introduced the subject of Mr. Ferry's illness, and mentioned the morning's news. The Vice President was prepared for it, and expressed no surprise, but said, "Poor Ferry, he has been a great sufferer." He spoke of Senator Ferry's political services in terms of high commendation, characterizing him as an able, active and useful man. He also talked about Mr. Ferry's early life and about his last election, and added, "that makes eighty-three dead, with whom I have sat in the Senate. What a record! I don' think many now living can say the same unless, perhaps, it is Hamlin, of Maine. If I live to the end of my present term I shall be the sixth in the history of the country who have served so long a term. After remarking about his good night's rest he looked up with a cheerful smile and playfully said: "I'm a pretty bright looking boy this morning, aunt?"

FAREWELL TO EARTH.

At twenty minutes past seven o'clock he said that he would get up and take breakfast. He then called for bitter water, which had been prescribed, and, having drank it he lay down with his left side on the pillow as if taken with sudden exhaustion, breating heavily but uttering no words, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

His death, coming but a few minutes after all these evidences of remarkable improvement and rapid recovery, could not at first be realized by his attendants, and it was not until the arrival of Dr. C. M. Ford, who resides in the neighborhood and who had been instantly sent for, that the melancholy fact found any credence.

T. A. Boyden and F. A. Wood, were alternately the Vice President's only attendants throughout last night. Boyden is a Lieutenant of the Capitol Police, selected by Mr. Wilson to be with him as much as possible on account of their old friendship, formed a number of years ago in Natick.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED—CABINET CONVENED.

The President was notified of the Vice President's death about nine o'clock, and immediately called a special meeting of the Cabinet for 10:30, at which time all the members were present, except Secretary Robeson, who is absent from the city.

ADJOURNMENT OF SUPREME COURT—MEETING OF SENATORS.

The Supreme Court adjourned, upon assembling, until to-morrow, and all the Justices proceeded to the Senate wing of the Capitol to participate in the meeting of Senators to make arrangements for the funeral. Among those already assembled in the ladies' reception room were Senators Thurman, Sargent, Wright, Edmunds, Morrill, of Vermont, Ingalls, Paddock, Patterson, Dennis, Jones, of Florida, McDonald and Sherman; also, Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Jewell, Attorney General Pierrepont, ex-Attorney General Williams, and a number of the personal friends of the Vice President. On motion of Senator Sherman, Chief Justice Waite was elected chairman of the meeting.

The result of the proceedings was that a committee to make arrangements for the funeral was appointed. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Senators Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Sherman, of Ohio; Morrill, of Vermont; the Secretary of State and Associate Justices Clifford; Representatives Garfield, of Ohio; Warren, of Massachusetts, and Randall, of Pennsylvania; Commissioner Dennison representing the District of Columbia.

The flag of the Senate is at half-mast, and so are all those of the public and many of the private buildings throughout the city. The committee reported to the Senate and adjourned to meet at the State Department to-morrow morning, to await the arrival of Senator Boutwell and a consultation with the authorities of Massachusetts.

AUTOPSY ON THE REMAINS.

The following is a synopsis of the result of the *post-mortem*: It began at 11:30 A. M., four hours after death. Thermometer 62; external appearance nothing unusual. The brain weighed forty-nine ounces. The texture of the brain was full of black fluid blood; a deposit of lymph on the surface of the cerebral hemispheres; consistence and color of brain normal; cyst, the size of a pea, in each chroydplexus; atheromatous deposit in the arteries at the base of the brain and in the inferior and middle cerebral arteries. The spinal cord not being abnormal in color of consistence, a microscopic examination was made of this. The lungs disclosed old pleuritic adhesions on the left side; there was a calcareous deposit, the size of a pea, in the right lung; lungs congested and heart normal, except a small calcareous deposit in the aortic valve; pericardial fluid normal. Stomach empty, congested throughout with slight erosions or abrasions at several points; pyloric portion normal; liver congested and a sound what fatty small cyst on the upper surface. Gall bladder full of bile, normal. Kidneys of weight and size normal, each covered with one or two small cysts and cicatrices of similar cyst. Spleen large and dark; otherwise normal. The other viscera normal. Cause of death apoplexy.

THE FUNERAL

of the late Vice President will probably take place on Wednesday.

The date for the funeral is not yet settled. It is the desire of some of his friends to defer it until Congress assembles, but the question will probably be determined by his physician and the family. Mr. Bridge, of Natick, who is yet to be heard from on the subject.

OFFICIAL ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following order, announcing the death of Vice President Wilson, was issued by the President this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, November 22, 1875.

It is with profound sorrow that the President has to announce to the people of the United States the death of the Vice President, Henry Wilson, who died in the Capitol of the nation this morning. The eminent station of the deceased, his high character, his long career in the service of his State, and of the Union, his devotion to the cause of freedom, and the ability which has impressed his name on the age of every duty, stand conspicuous, and are indelibly impressed on the hearts and affections of the American people. In testimony of respect due to the illustrious citizen and faithful public servant, the various departments of the Government will be closed on the day of the funeral, and the Executive Mansion and all the Executive Departments in Washington will be draped with badges of mourning for thirty days. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy will issue such order for appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtues and services will long be borne in recollection by a grateful nation.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

[Signed] HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ORDER OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

In compliance with the order of the President directing that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of Vice President Wilson, the following order was issued by the Secretary of War this afternoon:

"On the day succeeding the receipt of this order at each military post, the troops will be paraded at ten o'clock, A. M., and the order read to them. The national flag will be displayed at half-staff. At day of day thirteen guns will be fired. Commencing at 12 M. minute guns will be fired, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-seven guns. The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the army, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for a period of three months." An appropriate order will be issued by the Secretary of the Navy to-morrow.

THE REMAINS LYING IN STATE.

The embalmed remains of Mr. Wilson have been laid in state in the Vice President's room on a catafalque, which occupies the place where the writing table stood at which he did all his work. The body, attired in a dress suit of black broadcloth, faces Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Washington, and beside it are a wreath of tea roses, japonicas, calla lillies, white pinks and hoiotropes, from the wife of the President, and a cross of white flowers, from General Babcock. The room is guarded by a detail of Capitol police, among them a colored man, who also stood by the bier of Senator Sumner.

MASSACHUSETTS SENDS REPRESENTATIVES.

Sergeant-at-Arms French has received telegrams announcing that General Cunningham, of the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Dunn and Turner, representing the Boston City Council, start for Washington to-night, and that Senator Boutwell starts to-morrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL—MEETING OF MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

President Grant called at the Capitol this afternoon, but as the process of embalming was then in progress he retired without seeing the remains.

The Massachusetts State Republican Association in this city held a meeting to-night, at which eulogies were pronounced and resolutions adopted commemorative of the Vice President's life and character.

TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR GASTON.

The following telegram has been received by Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, from the Governor of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, November 22.—Your telegram announcing the death of Vice President Wilson, is received. Massachusetts deeply mourns her loss, but in the midst of her grief she is proud of his pure character and his distinguished public services.

[Signed] WM. GASTON.

TELEGRAM FROM SENATOR T. W. FERRY.

The following dispatch was received by the President from Hon. T. W. Ferry, President *pro tem.* of the Senate:

GRAND RAPIDS, November 22.

To the President of the United States:

I received with profound sorrow the information of the death of Vice President Wilson, and share with you in this great loss to the country and mourn with his personal friends.

[Signed] T. W. FERRY.

THE SAD NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The City Council were in session when the news of the death of the Vice President was received, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. The use of Independence Hall was offered for the reception of his body on its way to Massachusetts.

IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, November 22.—News of the death of Vice President Wilson causes general expressions of sorrow. Flags on public and private buildings are displayed at half-mast.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, November 22.—Governor Gaston officially announces the death of the Vice President, and in his announcement says: "The loss of this pure and distinguished statesman and honest man will be the cause of great mourning throughout the country, and especially in the State in which he resided, where he was best known and therefore most highly honored." A meeting of the State Council has been summoned to take suitable action. The city government will also meet to-day.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The unexpected news of the death of Vice President Wilson gave a shock to this community, and was for a brief time received with doubt, but the quick confirmation of its truthfulness dispelled the doubt, which gave place to a general feeling of sadness. The national flag was placed at half mast upon all the newspaper offices and Government buildings—Federal, State and municipal. Several of the courts adjourned, and in all a minute was made of the loss sustained by the death of the Vice President. Mayor Wickham has convened the Board of Aldermen to take fitting action regarding the death of Vice President Wilson, and says that the country will lament the loss of one of the most useful and eminent of men who have been in public office during the generation which is now passing away.

IN BALTIMORE—TENDER OF MILITARY ESCORT.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—The announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of Vice President Wilson was a shock to this community. The flags on the City Hall, Government buildings, a number of business houses, including the offices of the daily papers, and shipping are at half-mast in respect to his memory. The United States Circuit Court was adjourned after the announcement of the Vice President's death. The following telegram has been sent to Washington:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE:
INFANTRY, M. N. G.,
BALTIMORE, November 22, 1875.

U. S. Grant, President United States:

Understanding that the remains of Vice President Wilson will pass through Baltimore, I respectfully tender any escort which may be acceptable to you as his friend.

[Signed] JAMES R. HERBERT,
Brigadier General Commanding.

At a meeting of the Fifth regiment, M. N. G., this afternoon, in consideration of the personal kindness and courtesies extended to the regiment by Vice President Wilson, and his untimely death, it was finally of the city of Boston on the occasion of a visit of the Fifth to that city in June last, it was the desire of the regiment as an escort of the remains of the Vice President from Washington to Boston, or the place of burial. Lieutenant Colonel Wootten, Captain Hobart and Adjutant Hall then proceeded to Washington to offer its services for the sad duty. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements in case the offer is accepted.

IN LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, November 22.—The announcement of the death of Vice President Wilson was received while the Senate was in session to-day, and that body immediately adjourned, out of respect to his memory.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—The flags at military headquarters and the newspaper offices are at half-mast, in respect for Vice President Wilson.

IN NATICK.

BOSTON, November 22.—The news of Mr. Wilson's death was received at his late home, Natick, about 9 A. M. Bulletins were posted announcing the fact, and general gloom was upon the citizens. The unostentatious residence of the deceased, which was to have received him for the Thanksgiving holiday, is now being prepared for the reception of his body. His wife and family are buried at Natick, and Mr. Wilson will also be buried there.

CASUALTIES.

A Railway Smashup from Pure Carelessness—Bad Enough, but Might Have Been Worse.

AUGUSTA, November 18.—A frightful accident took place last night on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, near Pine House, about twenty-five miles from Augusta. After the regular passenger train left Columbia yesterday afternoon for Augusta, it was followed by a train of empty cars for Augusta. The two trains rolled on at the rate of twenty miles per hour, one following close upon the other. The passenger train had just reached the siding, and was about to stop when the second train came rushing along, and the engine telescoped the ladies' passenger car, throwing it and the smoking car from the track. A terrible scene followed. The ladies' car was filled with passengers, Mesdames and Misses, and such shrieks together, wounded, crushed and bleeding. After a few moments' confusion the windows and doors were broken open, and the passengers carried from the wreck. But one life was lost, that of Charles Nightingale, aged six years, son of William Nightingale, of Brunswick. He was supposed to have been stunned to death. The son of Mr. Hegeshemier, United States Coast Survey, who was in the smoking car, was seriously injured on that car. Dr. Baltimore, commercial traveler, bled a great deal and appeared badly wounded. Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was among the passengers returning from Augusta being unable to pass the wreck, returned with the wounded, some of whom, however, prove to have but slight injuries.

Powder Mills Blown Up.

GORHAM, ME., November 18.—The mixing mills of the Oriental Powder Mills, at South Windham, were blown up this morning, just before the employees began work, consequently no one was injured. The accident will cause a temporary suspension of work.

Four Children Burned to Death.

CRAIGVALE, CANADA, November 18.—A house occupied by Dennis Cunninghan's family was burned last night and four children perished. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham barely escaped.

Steamer Burned—Two Men Scalded.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The Staten Island steamer D. R. Martin took fire on the down trip this afternoon. The fire was caused by a defective machinery. The pilot ran her ashore on the flats. The passengers and hands were removed in small boats. Two engineers badly scalded.

Girl Burned to Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 18.—A young Swedish girl named Caroline Klang was fatally burned this morning by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Murder at Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, PA., November 20.—The wife of Mr. Joseph Schneck, a wealthy farmer living near Schneckville, a small village nine miles from this city, was murdered last night. It appears Mr. Schneck left home early in the morning on business, and returned after dark. Finding everything dark in the house, in groping about he stumbled over something, and stooping down he caught hold of a cold hand. He then left the house and called several neighbors in, when Mrs. Schneck was found on the floor with several pools of blood near her head and the entire floor sprinkled with blood. Her face was beaten into a shapeless mass. She was about sixty-two years old. There is no clue whatever to the perpetrators of the horrible crime. They have not been yet ferreted out.

A Domestic Tragedy.

ERIE, PA., November 20.—Yesterday a German named Jacob Wamieyons, aged sixty, shot and fatally wounded his daughter, Anna, and then killed himself. Domestic troubles caused the tragedy.

Mother and Son to be Hanged.

UTICA, N. Y., November 21.—Lodicia and Albert Fredenberg, mother and son, are to be hanged at Herkimer on Friday, December 31, for the murder of Orlo Davis.

Fatal Result of a Foolhardy Undertaking.

COLUMBUS, O., November 21.—Wonderline Gaeger, a brewer, attempted to across the river by going hand over hand on a wire stretched fifty feet above the stream, when the wire cut his hands, he lost his hold, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

Washington Officials Exonerated.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—The following card was published this morning: "The names of many Washington officials and other parties have been mentioned as being connected with the whisky ring through or with me in St. Louis. I desire to say that neither General Babcock, Orville Grant, Colonel Casey, Commissioner Douglass, Colonel Holt, Colonel Luckey, or any other officials or citizens of Washington have, to my knowledge, either directly or indirectly, been connected in any way with the ring, with the exception of Wm. O. Avery. I make this statement in simple justice to any of the parties named.

[Signed] C. G. MAGUIRE."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1875.

Williams Pardoned.

Morrow B. Lowry left here to-night for Pittsburgh, with the pardon of Williams, the cashier of the Tenneautville Bank. The petition for the pardon was signed by Senator Wallace and other prominent Democrats. There were circumstances attending the case which, in the minds of the President and Attorney General, justified the action taken.

Warlike Preparations.

The continued preparations of a warlike character at the navy yards excites considerable comment, and especially when confronted with the renewed assurances in official quarters to-night that there is no occasion for the prominence given to Cuban matters. It is said that the diplomatic representative of the United States at Madrid has repeatedly urged a more ready and satisfactory compliance with treaty stipulations, and especially in the treatment of citizens of the United States. The President's policy has always been quiet firmness, and in this particular the question is now the same as it has ever been. It is stated that the naval preparations are more the result of contingencies likely to originate in Spain than inspired by any aggressive disposition at home. It is said that the popularity of an offensive movement against the United States would be such as to heal the bitter conflict which disturbs the internal peace of the Kingdom, and that it has grown into a matter of State policy to foster a sentiment of hostility to the United States which might, at any moment, overgrate in open war. A change of things which we should be ready to meet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1875.

The Vice President

sat up most of the day, and conversed quite freely upon his illness. He said that on his way to Washington he called upon an eminent physician of New York, who assured him of the disappearance of his old disease, but that a condition of the spine threatening serious results existed. The physician recommended cauterization with hot irons. The Vice President assented and passed through the severe ordeal. He said that on the day of his attack he was suffering intense agony, that he supposed it was from a cold, and sought relief in a warm bath. He felt his force rapidly giving away, and could not have endured the suffering another hour. He felt that death was near at hand, he thought that it was the end. He believes that it was the crisis of the disease and hopes now for better days. He will follow. He has lost much flesh, but in other respects looks better than might be expected. He said that he will go North on Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1875.

SPAIN'S REPLY TO CUSHING'S NOTE.

The reply of the Spanish Government to the note of Minister Cushing was promptly transmitted by cable to the State Department, and deciphered there yesterday morning. It proves to be a dignified response to the demands of our Government made in the matter of American interests in the Island of Cuba, and will, it is believed, dissipate all fears of trouble between Spain and the United States. The tone of the reply is firm, but very conciliatory. The justice of our demand is not ignored. The confusion of affairs in Cuba is stated to be the cause of delay and prompt administration of the requirements of the treaty of 1795. Spain defends her right to transport troops and material in time and cites in support of her position on this question the fact that the United States during, and for a long time subsequent to the late civil war, permitted France for two years, succeeding the triumph of the Republic over the Commune, and even then under the mild reign of Thiers, Military Commissary or extraordinary tribunals to deal out justice to public and civil enemies. In the case of France, these tribunals sentenced to be shot or imprisoned thousands, even over two thousand persons, and yet these tribunals exercised their functions after the close of the war and the advent of complete peace and tranquility in the capital of her war in Cuba, maintains the right of issuing courts martial to try offenders against her laws, in reality makes no concession to that American citizens can have lawful advocates or attorneys, and produce witnesses in their own behalf conformable to the provisions of article seven of the treaty of 1795, and according to the regular course of proceedings in such cases. In marrying the Spanish Young, violated the United States statutes, and therefore could not avail herself of her own wrong.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1875.

SENATOR FERRY'S FUNERAL.

The Senators held a meeting to-day and appointed Senators Windom, of Minnesota; Eaton, of Connecticut; Sargent, of California, and Kirkwood, of Oregon, to attend the funeral of the late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut. These gentlemen have power to add to the committee. The funeral will take place at South Norwalk, Connecticut, on Friday.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of General Sherman, stating the geographical limits of the various commands, says: "The aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to last reports received, was 6,154 officers and 24,031 enlisted men, made up as follows: Five regiments artillery—270 officers, 2,504 men; ten regiments cavalry—422 officers, 7,206 men; twenty-five regiments infantry—848 officers, 4,000 men; available recruits, hospital stewards, ordnance sergeants, &c., &c., 3,321. During the past winter the troops in the Department of Missouri and Texas were employed in an arduous and severe winter campaign against the Indians on the border of the Staked Plains that have for years been engaged on depredations on the Texas and Kansas frontiers, resulting in their disarmament and subjection to authority. If military commanders can have control over the supplies needed by these Indians, as they now have over their persons, I am convinced, by a recent visit, that a condition of peace can be maintained. The Sioux Indians have recently made incursions into Northern Nebraska, mostly to steal cattle and horses from the farms along the Pacific Railroad and north of it. General Crooke is of opinion that the whole army, acting defensively, cannot prevent incursions, and suggests that troops be stationed in the midst of the Indians so as to watch and prevent them leaving on pretense of hunting. This is impracticable, unless the army can have the supervision of the necessary supplies of these tribes within the reservation, which is now not the case. The reports of several commissions which have, under military escort, recently been engaged in exploring the country and in negotiating with the Indians will throw much light on this subject. Generally speaking, the damage to life and property by the Indians is believed to be less during the past year than in any former year, and the prospect is that as the country settles up it will be less and less each year, until all the Indians are established on small reservations; but until they acquire habits of industry in farming or stock-raising, they will need food from the General Government, because game, on which they have hitherto subsisted, has diminished very rapidly."

REPORT OF GENERAL ORD.

General Ord, in command of the Department of Texas, in his annual report, gives a lengthy account of the border operations of the Mexican banditti, most of which has been anticipated by press publications. The report closes with the following significant suggestion: "More effectual means must be adopted than sending troops to look on while our people are being despoiled and murdered, for it is very evident that the soldiers, however willing, can do nothing if confined to this side of the river, and an order to make reprisals, with means to carry out the order, has sometimes resulted in indemnity as well as security."

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending November 16, 1875. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May building, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A. Adams, Altoona—Hand trunk.
A. A. Carter, Philadelphia—Kitchen shelf.
C. W. Caughler, Reading—Metal bodies.
J. Jepson, Philadelphia—Rolling mill.
W. F. Kemp, Newport—Device for raising.
J. W. Nystrom, Philadelphia—Eye piece for telescopes.
W. R. Park, Philadelphia—Cane.
C. J. Appleton, Philadelphia—Knitting machine needle.
J. Cannon, Lyons Hollow—Work table.
H. J. Detwiler, Bethlehem—Explosive compound.
H. J. Detwiler, Bethlehem—Detonating railway signal.
G. C. Howard, Philadelphia—Platform elevator.
E. S. Starr, Philadelphia—Hand piece for dental engines.
C. Sidney, Philadelphia—Cow-tailholder.
S. D. Strohm, Philadelphia—Dental plugger.
E. F. Knight, Philadelphia—Car axle lock.
J. B. M. Finell, Philadelphia—Sofa bedstead.
S. Hauck, Lebanon—Vegetable cutter.
H. Hunt, Pittsburgh—Car coupling.
J. B. Wilford, Philadelphia—Coal and ore separator.
Reissue.—J. Singer, Harrisburg—Car coupling.
Trade Mark.—T. Dodd, Philadelphia—Hats, caps, &c.
W. Swain, Philadelphia—Medical compound (4 cases).

OHIO.

T. Reikson, Austinburg—Animal trap.
A. W. Heiken, Dayton—Boot cover protector.
E. Kaiser, Canton—Horse hay fork.
J. Bond, Cleveland—Wagon brake.
H. Deyman and E. Melchers, Toledo—Still.
D. Rose, Cincinnati—Heating furnaces.
H. B. Claxton, Ripley—Fence.
J. H. Thomas, Springfield—Horse rake.
D. J. Whitcomb, Delaware—Letter box.
Trade Mark.—C. Durrel, Cincinnati—Smoking tobacco.
Schultz & Co., Zanesville—Soap.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

Proceedings of the Convention at Memphis to Further the Construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

MEMPHIS, November 18.—The Texas Pacific Railroad Convention met in the Opera House at half-past eleven this morning, and was called to order by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the Executive Committee, who nominated Hon. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, for Temporary Chairman, who took the stand, delivered an address of welcome, and entered into the history of the enterprise from the initial points of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and showing the advantages possessed by the road on the 32d parallel over the Northern Pacific. James P. Sullivan, of Vicksburg, was nominated for Temporary Secretary, and following Committee on Credentials appointed: Messrs. Henry, of Tennessee; Fulkner, Mississippi; Col. Moses White and T. J. Eltham, Tennessee.

Gen. Walker, Governor of Arizona, being called, took the stand and read a lengthy essay on the subject of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, following: Hon. Thomas Fenton, For Permanent Chairman—Ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky; Vice Presidents—Hon. Henry Watterson, Louisville; Col. John H. Crosby, Knoxville, Tenn.; Ex-Judge Allen W. Hall, Arkansas; Hon. Wm. Dodds, Cincinnati; Col. W. S. Hatch, Louisiana; P. B. Van Frank, Missouri; Hon. John G. McClelland, Alabama; Hon. Wm. Barksdale, Mississippi; John A. Williams, Tennessee; W. J. Murphy, Arkansas; Col. Wm. Gorman, Maryland, was adopted with applause. Gov. Magoffin was escorted to the stage, and said for the present would simply return his thanks for the honor conferred on him, and would address the Convention after recess.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed. A report of the Committee on Credentials was read, showing delegates present from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Chattanooga, and partial delegations from Louisiana, South Carolina, Missouri and Alabama. A recess was then taken till 2:30 for dinner.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Governor Magoffin addressed the Convention for an hour, setting forth the advantages of the proposed road, and its great importance to the country. Hon. Henry, of Tennessee, and others, when Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks took the stand, and addressed the Convention, at the conclusion of which Judge Henry M. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, pending the discussion of which the convention at 6 o'clock adjourned until ten tomorrow morning:

The National government furnished the money to construct the railway connecting the country of the Pacific with the Northern States, and the object has been so successful and beneficial to the whole Union, and peculiarly and in a large degree exclusively beneficial to the States of the North, and hence the tendency existing alone to the prejudice of the South, that the people of the South: the people or the North were unable without Government aid to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Southern people alone now, or so far as the distant future can be seen, will not have the necessary Government aid to construct a railway with the necessary connections which would bring the Southern cities and interests closely with the country on the Pacific coast, and thus bind together the extremes of the Union. We have borne and will continue cheerfully to bear, according to the measure of our ability, our proportion of the debt created to construct the highways of the nation. In view of these considerations, of the people not now necessary to state, the people of the South appeal to their fellow countrymen North and to the Government of the Union created by the common blood and treasure of our fathers to lend their hearts to our hearts, and we hope will continue so, to bestow upon the people of the South such favor and substantial aid as will enable them to construct a railway with suitable connections which shall unite us on the one hand with the great country of the West and Pacific coast, and on the other with the rich and prosperous and powerful country of the North; and in view of this readily do we make the appeal, fully assured that it will may be bestowed in such manner as will not increase the debt of the Government; and to that end we

Resolve. That we ask the Congress of the United States to grant the right of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation duly chartered by the State of California, to construct its terminus at Shreveport, in Louisiana, to the coast of the Pacific at San Diego, or other suitable point on that coast, and to confer upon it the right to accomplish the construction of such railways as will connect its main line at or near Memphis with the city of Memphis and Vicksburg and New Orleans, with such conditions and provisions as shall effectually secure to the lines of roads leading to these cities from the eastern terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railway and along the line of that railway absolute equality as to themselves and as to all other railway connections and terminal points, and the advantages of facilities for the interchange of freight and passengers for all other uses to which the Texas and Pacific Railway and its branches may or can be applied, and with the provisions and conditions that shall compel the construction of the main continuously from the point of its present completion in Texas to the western terminus on the Pacific coast; and further

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committee of ten persons who shall be charged with the duty and have power to take such measures as may hereafter be proper to promote the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

A PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE BURNED.

The Market Street Bridge Destroyed—Loss Half a Million Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—The wooden bridge across the Schuylkill river at Market reneet, connecting West Philadelphia with the eastern section of the city, was burned this evening. A gas man was being laid across it, and one of the workmen took a lighted match to find a leak which had been noticed for some days, when the gas exploded, setting fire to the structure, and in three-quarters of an hour it fell into the river. The bridge led directly to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and the company used it in bringing cars to the large commission houses on the eastern side of the river. It also afforded access to one of their largest freight depots. The structure was valued at about five hundred thousand dollars, and was insured for a small amount of money. On account of the great loss the burning of the bridge will cause to merchants in delaying their goods and impeding travel, Mayor Stokley has called a consultation of engineers for to-morrow, and a special meeting of the City Council for Monday, to take into consideration measures for immediately rebuilding the bridge. It was erected in 1805, and the original piers and woodwork remained up to to-day, except so much as was changed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who rebuilt the structure about fifteen years since, to accommodate their heavy cars. Martin Clifton, a farmer, and Patrick White, a workman, were injured.

Wheeling Puddlers to Get $5 20 per Ton

WHEELING, November 19.—At a conference between the manufacturers and boilers, held last evening, the price for boiling was set at five dollars and twenty cents per ton, to date from the 29th inst

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875.

THE power of the United States courts to repeal a patent has just been raised in the case of the United States against the Rumford Chemical Works, Rhode Island, in the United States Circuit Court, on an information by the Attorney General of the United States praying for the repeal of a patent granted for the manufacture of "acid phosphate" bread powders. The information alleges that the patent is void for want of novelty of invention, and also as covering by reissue unauthorized matter. It is a novel question.

THE Virginia Court of Appeals has just reversed the decision of the Richmond Hustings Court, fining the traveler of a Pennsylvania firm for selling goods by sample under a license taken out in the name of the house, holding that "a sale by an agent is a sale by himself," and that though a license is not transferable, yet it covers sales made by the agent of the party licensed. This puts a final stop to a long-series of vexatious and expensive prosecutions against commercial "drummers" by the merchants and magistracy of that State.

IT APPEARS that the Iowa railroad tariff law has failed in its object, and will be repealed. Its effect is said to have been to deprive the State of all aid in building railroads where they are much needed, and stopped the development of a large portion of the State. One thing the people of Iowa have yet to learn, that they must encourage mechanical industries, and bring consumers in closer proximity to producers. Farmers, instead of trying to crush out home manufactures by their Granger combinations, should seek to build them up.

A GOOD sign—as far as it goes—is that the curtailment of our foreign import trade is most noticeable in the falling off in articles that are usually classed as luxuries. Thus, a comparison of last week's entries at the port of New York with those for the corresponding period last year, shows, in the matter of jewelry, velvets, laces and ribbons, a decrease of $121,856. This goes to show that importers and merchants have made up their minds not to be caught with heavy stocks of anything, and that the safest way not to lose money, if not to make it, is to limit their orders from abroad as near as may be, to the actual requirements of the market.

THE bad reputation which Democratic Alabama has lately made on the important subject of public education disgusts even the New York *Post*, which says:

"The new Constitution, the adoption of which has been hailed with such notes of Democratic rejoicing, omits the clause of the old Constitution which makes imperative the support of the common schools, and thus, according to Democratic authority, 'relieves the State from oppressive taxation for school purposes.' The 'oppressiveness' of taxation is measured by a total annual packet of expenditure, and for each pupil in the public schools, which is less than a third of that of most of the Southern States."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Perry county, Ohio, says that a furnace recently erected in that county, and which has been in successful operation for some months, and built with the express view of using all coal, has demonstrated the fact that pig iron can be made at a cost of $13 per ton, the entire fuel being coal in a raw state, and all the materials, coal, ore and limestone, being found in abundance on the estate of the company owning the furnace. Many other locations with equal facilities and advantages, the writer states, be found in the county; and he adds that while blast furnaces—the few which have kept in blast—are working at a bare margin of profit, and in many cases at a loss, this company is realizing a net profit of over thirty-three per cent. We suspect this correspondent considerably overrates the profits and underestimates the cost.

How dear Vice President WILSON was to his countrymen has been proved by the universal expression of sorrow and regret that have followed the announcement of his death. He had his weaknesses, unquestionably, and was doubtless sometimes inclined to take too despondent a view of the condition of the country, and of the party to which he belonged, but he had great virtues, and had attached to himself an army of friends. Mr. WILSON, like so many other of our prominent men, had been somewhat troubled with visions of the Presidency, and it is probable that injudicious friends had encouraged him to believe he might be needed to carry the country safely through the impending crisis. He could have done it, however. He had many of the symptoms of a statesman—except the statesmanship. But he was a pure, honest, earnest, industrious, patriotic and able man. He sleeps well. Let him rest.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says it is already apparent that the Northern war Democrats will find it very difficult to work in harmony with the fire-eaters. The latter class is becoming particularly demonstrative. The representatives of the most advanced Southern element remain the greater portion of the leading offices below the Speakership. It is also an interesting fact that nearly one-third of the employees of a Republican House of Representatives are said to be at heart the warmest sort of Democrats, and that they are making haste to correct the impression that they obtained the positions they have held for the last ten or twelve years because they were Republicans. Luckily, however, there are too many of the "faithful" out of employment to allow these turncoats any sort of a chance. The candidates available are not big enough for the number of crows that are flocking round about it.

ACCORDING to the latest mail advices from England the manufacturing industries of that country would seem to have been struck with a general paralysis. The London *Telegraph* states that a crisis is approaching in the iron trade which will cause a general stoppage of mining operations; that one great company has closed all contracts and dismissed all hands; that one-half of the puddling works in the northern counties have stopped or given notice, and that the remainder are working without profits. This, of course, reacts on the coal owners, in consequence of the diminished demand for and consumption of their products, and there is talk in a general three of a reduction of twenty per cent. in miners' wages. On the other hand, notwithstanding the depression of business, there would seem to be certain underlying evidences of real improvement. The revenues of the country continue to augment, the pauperism of the country has declined; and the deposits in the savings banks have in the year ended September 30, 1875, increased nearly five per cent. These are very singular facts to reconcile with the prevalent talk of trade depression and the prospect of a gloomy winter for trade.

THE late Senator FERRY, of Connecticut, would, had he lived, have held office until 1879. His place will, of course, be filled by a Democrat, and the question of peculiar interest is who he will be. The Governor, when a vacancy occurs in this way between the sessions of the Legislature, has to appoint a Senator to serve until the Legislature assembles, when that body elects a man to fill the remaining period of the official term. In the case of Senator FERRY there remains a period of sufficient length to make his place desired by all the numerous leaders, who are ever ready for that very much-coveted honor. Indeed, Connecticut politics consists principally of struggles for the Senatorship and for judgships, other positions being only stepping-stones. The Hartford correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says the death of Senator FERRY has thrown him on a crisis. Governor INGERSOLL is a candidate for the Senatorial succession, but as matters have shaped themselves, he is so placed that he can apparently do nothing to help himself, and at best can only study how to avoid injuring his prospects. If the vacancy had been created while the Legislature was in session there is every probability that it would have chosen Governor INGERSOLL. Now, however, the politicians have ample warning. BARNUM and ENGLISH, both candidates, are both very rich men, and both accustomed to the machinery of State politics. They have time enough to begin their work upon the candidates for the Legislature, and a very vigorous canvass is sure to be made, with a strong prospect that Governor INGERSOLL, who has not the money required to enter the field against these two, will be set aside, as he was last year in the BARNUM-EATON controversy. At all events, it will be an interesting struggle, although it does seem a somewhat hard row to hoe for a dead man's shoes.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1875.

Reduction of Salaries in Pittsburgh Custom House.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the following reductions at the Custom House at Pittsburgh: The salary of the Deputy Collector, from $1,400 to $1,200; of the Inspector, from $900 to $800, and of the messenger, from $900 to $800 per annum; also, the abolition of one clerkship. An official letter to the above effect has been sent. A most searching overhauling is being made of all the custom houses, and the force and expenses will be reduced to the minimum.

Delano to Live in Washington.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Delano writes that he will be here in a few weeks and take up his residence at the Capital for the winter. It is understood that he has some important documents bearing upon the intrigues which were designed to cast a blemish upon his official character, and that he will probably find it well to make use of them. It is very generally known that the object of these machinations was the advancement of the political aspirations of another officer of high rank.

Law in Regard to Presidential Vacancies

The death of the Vice President has directed attention to the provisions for supplying the Presidential office in case of a vacancy. As has been stated, it has been ascertained that the revised statutes mention only the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives as the persons to fill such vacancy. This was provided for by the old law of 1792. A few years since Congress attempted to remedy this defect, passed an additional law naming the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and after him the Associate Justices, in the order of seniority. This, it was thought, would provide for all possible contingencies, but the compilors of the revised statutes omitted to insert this.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1875.

Massachusetts Democrats and the Speakership.

It is learned that Representative Tarbox, of Massachusetts, has declared his intention not to vote for any Democratic candidate for the Speakership who has in any way whatever been dentified with the rebellion against the Government. He says rather than do so he will vote for the Republican candidate. There is a disposition on the part of other New England Democrats to adopt the same course. It is believed that every one of the Democratic Representatives of Massachusetts will show their indebtedness to Republican votes for their election.

Col. Leet Gets a Place.

Colonel Leet, of the late famous firm of Leet & Stocking, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. When Leet & Stocking had the general order business in New York, it netted them many thousands of dollars. Since then they have become very much reduced, and Stocking died here last summer in poverty.

Sunset Cox Takes the Field.

Mr. S. S. Cox arrived in Washington today, and will remain here looking after his prospects for the Speakership. This makes three candidates for the Speakership already in the field, and the next few days' canvassing will now be interesting. Mr. Kerr will be here next week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1875.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE —INADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS—CONDITION OF THE MILITIA—IMPROVEMENT OF ARMS—SEA COAST DEFENSES, ETC., ETC.

The report of Brigadier General Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, United States Army, shows that during the past year all the varied duties of the department, and the operations of the several arsenals and national armories] have been performed with a view to the economical expenditure of the limited appropriations made, and an efficient and successful administration of the department. This bureau has for several years past called attention to the inadequacy of the sums named in the annual appropriations for arming and equipping the militia. The annual appropriation of $200,000 was made in 1808, when the population of the country was about eight millions. At the present time, with a population of over forty millions, the amount appropriated is still the same, and in his report this officer shows conclusively that to meet all the demands made on it by the States and Territories.

The last official reports give the following as the aggregate strength of the militia of the United States: Organized 84,724, unorganized 3,701,977; and there is little doubt that were arms and military equipments more freely supplied, the organized force would be greatly encouraged. The Rock Island arsenal, in its present incompleted state, now supplies all the militia of most of the States and Territories situated in the great river and its tributaries, many of the fortresses that guard the coast line of the Gulf of Mexico, and more than one-half of our whole frontier scattered from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains and beyond. When completed and fully equipped as a manufacturing arsenal, its capacity will be sufficient for the supply of all armies that may be organized in the Mississippi Valley in any war of the greatest magnitude.

He urges an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of magazines for the storage of gunpowder, the depot at St. Louis being too remote from the Atlantic seaboard to be of service for our wants in the eastern section of the country. The manufacture of Springfield rifles and carbines at the National Armory has been carried on during the past year with all the economy and success that the very small appropriation would admit of. Not more than 17,000 arms will be made under the present limited appropriations. Up to date the entire army has been supplied with new rifles and carbines of caliber 45, and we have now in store or issued to troops of these arms of 26,000. At the end of the present fiscal year our reserve supply may reach a total of 40,000 arms of new model and caliber, about enough in case of war to equip one corps *d'armee*. It is not to be expected that in war our armies will be better satisfied with arms of obsolete patterns than they preferred in the early days of the rebellion they were with the offscourings of foreign markets. In our country, where arms are to be improved, manufactured upon designs by recruits from the anvil and the plow, the want of military discipline and training should be as much as possible compensated by the quality of the weapon the soldier is to use. Our arsenals should therefore be well stocked at all times with a reserve supply of the best rifles and carbines, and Congress should, in a spirit of economy, appropriate liberally for their manufacture.

Referring to the International Exhibition of 1876, he says the Ordnance bureau will make an exhibit that will be creditable to the country and have to be one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition.

In regard to the seacoast defenses, he says that during the past year the proper armament for our seacoast defenses has engaged the earnest attention of this department, and a board of distinguished ordnance officers has been in permanent session, for the purpose of obtaining data possible with the very straitened resources at the command of this bureau.

In regard to the trial of the eight-inch rifle gun, he says it has been successfully fired 700 rounds with battering charges, and still remains sound and serviceable. Our large number of smooth bore guns ought to be converted into rifles, as it is entirely practical to give the requisite strength and consequent endurance by the insertion of a wrought iron tube.

The experiments that have been conducted at Sandy Hook have been so successful and satisfactory in their results that they have awakened an interest among military men abroad, and to a surprising degree, when we realize our pigmy efforts at effecting results with insufficient means and compare them with the extensive and elaborate trials, seemingly regardless of expense, that have been and are being prosecuted from year to year by almost every European nation. We cannot stand with folded hands and permit other nations to get far in the van in a line of improvement in which the United States, not many years ago, knew no superior. The successful manufacture and preliminary trial of the eighty-one ton gun in England is only another move in the great contest between guns and iron clads; for the hurling of rifle shot of three hundred pounds' weight, which cannot possibly fail to be important and ever-varying conditions of modern warfare. We are even now dependent for much of our information in these matters, which is of national defense, on the results of experiments abroad, at a time too when, had we the means as we have the skill and ability, we could undoubtedly keep up respectfully with the advances made by other nations. Rifle guns of a size, endurance and power to enable us to meet on fair and equal terms a foreign fleet must be provided while we have the time, and it is certainly not the part of wisdom to delay making such provision until an enemy invades our shores.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1875.

LIBERIANS IN SAD TROUBLE.

Official information has been received showing that in consequence of the war of the Liberians with the natives, much distress has been produced. Some of the Liberians in the interior are almost in a state of starvation. It further appears that several natives, students at the theological college at Cape Palmas, are in sympathy with the native tribes, and give them encouragement in their attacks on the Liberians, and that a number of Englishmen are trading with the natives, supplying them with firearms, ammunition and other means of war. In view of these facts, Dr. Peter Parker, Drs. Nichols and Lindsay and Mr. Coppinger, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, called on President Grant to day, and asked that a ship of war be sent to the African coast with a view of giving encouragement and support to the Liberians, and [illegible] such natives as may be with[illegible]

guns. The President, sympathizing with the Liberians, informed the committee that several weeks ago a vessel had been ordered thither for the purpose of affording protection to the Liberians. The Secretary of the Navy subsequently informed the representatives of the Colonization Society that instructions to the commander of the ship of war would soon be forwarded to him. The Secretary of State will doubtless communicate with Minister Schenck in order that proper representations may be made to the British Government, with a view to the removal of the Englishmen who are supplying the natives with means of warfare against the Liberians. It is claimed that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade gives ample authority for governmental interference.

St. Louis Railroad Convention.

Sherman, Joe Johnston and Beauregard on the Platform.

Motion to Invite Jeff. Davis to Join Them Indignantly Received.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, November 23, 1875.

The Railroad Convention was not organized according to the Southern programme. General Anderson, of Virginia, was made Temporary Chairman, but the Committee on Permanent Organization would not report Preston, of Kentucky, for President. They reported Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, instead, and so took away the sectional look of the affair.

The local committee of arrangements had invited General Sherman to take a seat on the platform, and early this morning he walked on to the platform and was greeted with cheers. The Southern men then moved to invite General Joe Johnston, which was carried and the two generals greeted each other warmly. Some one then moved to invite Beauregard also, which was carried, against a storm of noes. Then some hotspur moved to invite Jeff Davis, and amid the cries of "No, No!" the Chairman put the vote. The noes were so numerous and emphatic that Davis got up and begged to inform those who voted no that he would not have accepted the invitation if unanimous. If he had so informed his hotspur friend when he made the motion, he would have saved himself the mortification of the indignant vote with which he was received. This emphatic action cooled the atmosphere, and from that point harmony prevailed.

The Committee on Resolutions is now in session and will report a series generally acceptable. There is a substantial unit of sentiment prevailing, and the Convention will get through early on Wednesday. The Pennsylvania delegation leaves for home on a special train Wednesday night. The Pittsburghers will arrive about 6 P. M. Thursday.

[By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The National Railroad Convention met at the Temple this morning, the floor of the large hall being fully occupied by delegates. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, and appropriate mottoes were hung from the gallery, while plants and growing flowers were arranged on and around the platform.

Col. James O. Broadhead called the Convention to order, about eleven o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. W. Gilbert, Chancellor of Washington University.

Colonel Broadhead then entered into a lengthy statement of the objects of the Convention. He said delegates were present from twenty-seven States and Territories, consisting of men of science, merchants, bankers, planters, manufacturers, farmers and statesmen—representatives of the intelligence, wealth and patriotism of the whole country—men in some respects of antagonistic interests and every shade of political sentiment, but come together in a spirit of concord from the four corners of the Republic to consult how best they may advance its prosperity and glory. The speaker then gave the terms upon which railroads once Congress last winter amending the charter of the Texas and Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railways, drew comparisons between the liabilities of the Texas Pacific and that of the Texas Pacific and the value of each as a trans-continental line, considering their general topography, climate and adaption to settlement, &c. He quoted from Congressional reports, as also from the statement. He also drew attention to the great belt of agricultural country through which the road would pass, the rich mineral lands of Southern Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, make life and property secure, and establish there the same law and order that prevail along the line of the Pacific lines.

Fourth, As a measure of practical economy, because, as already shown by the experience of the Pacific road, the expense of maintaining a military establishment for the protection of such a transportation line against depredations will be largely reduced, by enabling the Government to transport troops and supplies at one-fifth the present cost, by enabling it to dispense with two-thirds of the present force through the facilities offered for the transportation and movement of troops, and thereby save from eight to ten millions of dollars per annum, and to secure the line provide more efficiently and economically for the care and maintenance of the Indian tribes who are under the charge of the Government.

Fifth, As a commercial necessity to the twelve millions of people inhabiting a region of country from four hundred to seven hundred miles in width, and stretching along the entire South Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico and old Mexico to the Pacific coast, who, by reason of their agricultural productions, must share in the benefits conferred by the present Pacific line.

Sixth, As a direct saving to the people of the entire country, because it will give a competing line between the two oceans, both for lake and local traffic through the heart of the country, and for a great through traffic with the Sandwich Islands, India, China, Japan, Australia and Western South America, thereby conferring a substantial benefit upon the entire nation, and especially upon the people of the United States will best be protected against a monopoly to which they are [illegible] of $35,000,000 of six per cent. Government bonds, and many large grants of public lands to build present Pacific line, and for whose benefit the Government is now paying yearly upward of three additional millions in the form of the P. O. a corporation that has established arbitrary rates of transportation, and is now asserting to perpetuate itself as those corporation and control the lines and such as it may hereafter build, in the interest of monopoly, against the making them an open highway such as the people of this country have a right to demand.

Seventh, As a measure of completing the established with such a rich and productive State as old Mexico, and thereby increase the lucrative traffic now diverted to other countries, and would thereby increase the revenue and the commercial interests of the two countries and the connections made with the lines now projected from the capital of Mexico to its northern and southern boundaries will develope this trade and enrich citizens of our country by the exchange of manufactured goods for the products of her soil and mines.

Eighth, because it is the duty of the Government to protect its citizens, and guardianship at a time, under existing obligations in the accumulation of Mexican territory in which the people have been induced by grants made by the Government to aid the building of railroads to settle in the Territories, which the road was intended to develop.

Ninth, as a prescient and proper act to encourage the people of the South, who may very justly and with great force urge that while $150,000,000 of Government bonds and a vessel in commission be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that thirteen guns be fired at sunrise, nineteen minute guns at meridian and one gun at sunset. Officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for three months.

THE NEWS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The news of Vice President Wilson's death created general feeling of sorrow in the city yesterday. The public and private flags are at half-mast and the United States courts adjourned till this morning.

IN SOUTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 23.—The State and Federal courts of this city adjourned to-day, in token of respect to the memory of the late Vice President Wilson.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES IN BOSTON

BOSTON, November 24.—Arrangements in part for the reception of the remains of the late Vice President have been completed. The remains will arrive here at six o'clock this morning, and will be escorted to the State House by a company of volunteer militia, where they will lie in state in Doric Hall. The funeral service will take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives at twelve o'clock on Monday. The officiating clergymen and details of military escort are yet to be named. After services at the State House the remains will be escorted to a point on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, probably Cottage Farm or Allston, and there delivered to the Natick authorities by the Governor's staff. The city committee have tendered the use of Faneuil Hall for the remains to lie in state. The Executive Council will meet on Friday, when the arrangements will be perfected.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE CORPSE TO BOSTON.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—To-morrow the public will be admitted from ten o'clock A. M. until sunset to the rotunda of the capital to view the remains of the late Vice President.

The Massachusetts delegation met with the official committee at the State department to-day, and agreed upon the route of the funeral procession to the railroad station. The following tunes will be performed on the bells of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church from ten o'clock until after the funeral train leaves the depot: "Muffled Peal," "Windham Tune," "I would not live always," "O, Rest in the Lord," "Elijah," "Pleyel's Hymn," "Thou Art Gone the Way of All Flesh," "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," "The Dying Christian," Vital Sparks of Heavenly Flame," and "Old Hundred." The service in Baltimore, the remains will be escorted through the city by the Fifth Maryland regiment, whose offer to accompany the remains to Boston has been accepted. Arrangements are completed to decline. Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, has tendered the use of the rotunda of the new City Hall for lying in state. The remains will be met by a Regiment of Maryland detailing a guard of honor. Upon the arrival of the remains at Philadelphia on Friday evening, they will be met by Independence Hall under escort of such civil and military organizations as may prefer their services, where they will lie in state until ten or eleven A. M. on Saturday, when they will be conveyed to New York. The remains will not lie in state in New York city, but will be taken to Boston on the evening train.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Referring to the order of the President announcing the death of the Vice President, the following circular of instruction is addressed by the Secretary of State to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1875.

To Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is especially invited to the subjoined order of this date, announcing the death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, and providing for appropriate honors to his memory, you will cause the flags of your several offices to be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this circular, and will adopt the usual symbols of public mourning for a period of thirty days.

I am your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Proceedings of National Grange—Increase of Salaries—Election of Officers.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—The important feature of the Grange proceedings to-day, was the report of the Finance Committee, recommending that the salaries of officers be increased to the following figures, which was so ordered: Master, $1,200 per annum and expenses; Treasurer, $600 per annum and expenses; Secretary, $2,000 per annum and expenses; bond of the Secretary $10,000, bond of the Treasurer $50,000.

The election of officers resulted as follows, the Master receiving a plurality on the tenth ballot: Master, John T. Jones, of Arkansas; Overseer, Peter Ray, of Michigan; Lecturer, A. B. Smedley, of New Jersey; Chaplain, S. H. Ellis, of Iowa; Steward; A. J. Vaughan, of Mississippi; Asst. Steward, Mortimer Whitehead, of Ohio; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell; Secretary, O. H. Kelly, of Kentucky; Gate Keeper, O. Dinwiddie, of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. J. T. Jones, of Arkansas.

LOUISVILLE.

An Editor Severely Beaten—The Local Catholic Trouble Healed.

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—John Duncan, of Louisville, editor of the *Farmer's Home Journal*, while at Lexington, Sunday, was attacked by George W. Rauck, a local writer, because of an article in the *Farmer's* publication. A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington says Duncan was beaten severely on the head and made insensible from the effects of the blows of a cane. Rauck's nose only was injured, though his pocket suffered in Court to-day.

Telegram from Rome, from Father Sanchet, Vicar General of Louisville, says Father Devries, having promised to submit to Bishop McCloskey, has obtained permission to celebrate mass. It will be remembered that some months ago Devries refused to recognize the Bishop and subsequently appealed to Rome, which action caused Bishop McCloskey to dispatch messengers to represent him before the Pope.

The First National Bank of Washington, D. C., has paid another dividend of fifteen per cent., making seventy-five per cent., and will declare yet another out of the remaining assets.

THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

ARREST OF REPUBLICANS IN MADRID.

LONDON, November 23.—Intelligence has been received from Madrid, by way of Lisbon, that some Republicans were arrested there at midnight on the 18th inst. Further arrests were feared, and several persons had fled from the city. A revolutionary newspaper was clandestinely circulated.

THE DISPUTE OVER THE CONCORDAT.

ROME, November 23.—Cardinal Simeoni has informed the Vatican that the Spanish Minister of Justice has been appointed to negotiate with him on the subject of Concordat. An ambassador to the Vatican will be appointed by Spain when the negotiations are concluded. Cardinal Antonelli has sent final instructions to Monsignor Simeoni. It appears that Spain wishes to have a new Concordat, while the Vatican is merely willing to modify some portions of the present instrument.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY TRIAL.

McDonald Convicted on Every Count—Sentence Suspended—The Prisoner in Custody of the Marshal.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—To-day has been devoted to speeches by counsel in the McDonald trial. Judge Chester Krum spoke for the defense, and Colonel Dyer, District Attorney, for the prosecution. The case was then given to the jury, who, after a consultation of nearly three hours, returned a verdict of guilty on all counts of the indictment, eight in number. Judge Krum asked that the jury be polled, which was done, and each juryman replied affirmatively to the question whether it was his verdict. District Attorney Dyer then asked the Court to sentence the prisoner or order him into the custody of the Marshal. Judge Treat replied that as the law prescribes the maximum and minimum amount of punishment and leaves only limited discretionary powers, he would not pass sentence in any of the cases, whether the defendants may have pleaded guilty or been convicted by a jury, until he has heard the evidence in all the cases now awaiting trial. In the meantime the defendant will be ordered into the custody of the Marshal. Judge Krum asked if the Court would take further bail for his appearance (he is now under $15,000 bail), to which the Court answered that he would require $50,000. Judge Krum said that sum could not be obtained to-night, and the prisoner was given in charge of Deputy Marshal Stevens. Judge Krum will probably make a motion respecting bail to-morrow morning. In the opinion of the Court, regarding the punishment, the maximum imprisonment is three years on each count, and the minimum is six months. In the fine, the discretion of the Court is almost unlimited.

William McKee and Constantine Magnire entered into five thousand dollars bonds each, on a new indictment found against them jointly, and gave their personal recognizance on the amended indictments against each individually.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The case of Wm. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds, was called in the United States District Court to-day, and both parties being ready to proceed a jury was impaneled and the trial commenced. The indictment contains four counts, charging that Avery had knowledge of fraudulent practices by Bevis Bros. & Co., and failed to report the same for the purpose of aiding said firm in its practices, and conspired with McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, Bevis, Speer and Green to defraud the Government; also that, in furtherance of this conspiracy, he and his co-conspirators did perpetrate the frauds for which they were organized. The testimony for the prosecution was then taken, marking out its line of action and stating what it expected to prove. The jury is composed of Nathan Bond, a merchant and banker, ex-Mayor of this city, two retired merchants of St. Louis, and several gentlemen occupying respectable and responsible positions in the community. The State Attorney, H. G. McGrue was then called to the stand, and after two or three questions by the prosecution Judge Krum, for the defense, objected to the testimony, and said it was defective and bad as it did not properly show that Avery was an officer of the Government, the question turning upon the point whether Bevis Bros. were agents. Department is really a department. Judge Krum claimed that it is not, General Henderson, for the prosecution, contending that it is. The debate on the question was continued nearly all the afternoon and the Court finally decided that the first and fourth counts of the indictment were bad, while the second and third were good. The counts contain the principal charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government. The trial will proceed to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—The case of Wm. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds, was resumed in the United States District Court to-day. Megrue was again put on the stand, and repeated most of his testimony in the McDonald trial concerning Avery. He said he never paid that gentleman any money, and had no positive knowledge of his being paid, but the money received from different distillers was divided into packages, and one was marked for Avery and given to Joyce—at first $100 per week, and afterward $200 per week. Avery got no checks, but had no conversation with him. Witness saw and talked with Avery in Washington about "crooked" whisky in the fall of 1872. At that time Brashear was about ready to visit the Secretary of the Treasury, and he told witness Avery was fighting him. Witness saw Avery at Brashear's request, and told him to go and see Commissioner Douglass, as he (Avery) had received his share of profit of the "crooked" whisky business as well as the witness), and if they were to fight Brashear the whole thing would be discovered. Avery said he was not fighting Brashear; it seemed that prominent parties in Washington were backing Brashear in everything up to the Presidency in St. Louis, while McDonald and Joyce were trying to break him down. Witness had also talked with the latter. Joyce told witness he received letters from Avery, notifying him when a package was coming here, and showing him several, but witness was not familiar enough with Avery's handwriting to tell whether they were written by Avery; visited Avery at his house in Washington in 1874, to prompt him as to whether he was still giving information to the ring here. He did not order the old Commissioner, Douglass, to be fired at him and tell him that I would get even with him. We parted in a very friendly manner, shaking hands. Witness had a long acquaintance of all testimony given by Magrue directly bearing on Avery.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Another St. Louis Ring—A Number of Macadamites Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—It has been suspected for some time past that the city is being swindled out of considerable sums of money by what is called the "Macadam ring," and City Engineer Kotte has for several months been ferreting out their plan of operations. To-day the county Grand Jury returned indictments against nine Macadam contractors, inspectors and overseers and others, and to-morrow it is expected that another batch will be returned. Those men are Timothy Moynahan, C. Arcades, Gottliebe Eyremann, J. Sullivan, Gustavus Oertel, Chas. Lyman, Dennis O'Gorman, Samuel Cupples and Patrick Dougherty. The swindle consists in charging the city with and collecting pay for about twice the amount of Macadam rock actually used on the streets. The ring is said to amount to millions, and budding farewell. The Governor returned to the Mansion this evening, Mr. Scott was very much pleased with his visit. The reception was indeed a warm one, the citizens of Connellsville, without regard to politics, turning out to do honor to our Chief Magistrate, and had provided a handsome display of fireworks in honor of the visit will long be remembered by all.

In common with others of the visiting party the representative of the COMMERCIAL is especially indebted for courtesies extended to Mr. A. E. Shorral and the other officers of the Connellsville road, Capt. J. M. Morrow, Mr. William Snyder, of Dillon, Snyder & Boyle, coke manufacturers, Mr. J. F. Ferry, of the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. E. J. Wing, telegraph operator, Smith House, Colonel Stewart and Mr. William Rush, of Uniontown, and others.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

Visit to Connellsville—Reception by the Citizens and Soldiery—A Warm Welcome—Addresses.

Governor Hartranft yesterday visited the thriving town of Connellsville, Fayette county, agreeably to a promise made some time since. It was also his intention to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Dunbar station, some six miles from Uniontown, but the large and enthusiastic turnout of the people of the former place, and the ceremonies attending caused a postponment of the latter visit. The officers of the Connellsville Road placed their own handsomely fitted car at the disposal of his Excellency, attached to the mail train, and at 9:45 A. M. yesterday, he left the depot at the foot of Grant street. Accompanying Governor Hartranft and his private secretary, Major Norris, on the trip, there were W. H. Coldren, of the Connellsville reception committee; ex-Senator George H. Anderson, of this city; Mr. J. B. Washington, Secretary of the Connellsville Railroad Company; Mr. Wray McCullough, Assistant General Solicitor, and G. B. Rathbon, Assistant General Freight Agent of the road.

The ride was an exceedingly pleasant one, for which the officers of the road come in for their full share of credit. The road bed and track throughout is in excellent condition, making the trip a safe one. In many places gangs of workmen were employed in giving the last finishing touches preparatory to the coming of winter. The locomotive, handled by engineer Ferry, was gaily decorated with flags, while upon the face of the boiler was set a picture of the Governor. Citizens along the route were, of course, apprised of the visit, and crowds assembled at every station to get a glance at the Governor and shake him by the hand. At Mt. Pleasant the stop was long enough to allow some little shaking of hands from the platform of the car, and at West Newton the Governor got aboard and continued with the party, after announcing the Governor to the crowd at the depot.

ARRIVAL AT CONNELLSVILLE.

The train arrived promptly on time at Connellsville, and the depot and the surrounding crowd of people was in waiting. The Connellsville Greys, Company C. of the Tenth Regiment, National Guards, under command of Capt. J. M. Morrow, formerly of this city, were drawn up in line. The citizens Committee of Reception, consisting of Gen. R. T. Galloway, W. R. Davidson and J. M. Lytle, boarded the train and tendered the Governor and party to carriages in waiting. The vehicle for the conveyance of his Excellency was decorated with flags and bunting, by four white horses. The Greys, headed by the Connellsville Cornet Band, led the way to the Smith House, on Main street. The houses on Main street were beautifully arrayed with flags and evergreens, while near the Smith House a handsome arch had been erected. Under the arch hung a stretcher, on either side of which were the words, "Welcome to our Governor," a smooth flag was also suspended over the street, while a stretcher upon the Smith House balcony contained the words, "Our next President." Hon. F. Hartranft. At the Young House, Mr. J. M. Barnes, proprietor, a large canopy, festooned with the words, "Welcome to our commander," and in the evening an arch of gas-jets presented a fine appearance. At the Smith House Governor received hundreds of citizens in the parlor of the hotel. After dinner he was introduced on the door of the hotel by Gen. Galloway to the crowd that had assembled in the street. In response, Mr. E. J. Wing, telegraph operator, Smith House, Colonel Stewart and Mr. William Rush, of Uniontown, and others.

REMARKS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Hartranft returned thanks for the cordial reception given him, and expressed his pleasure at being able to visit a portion of the State so important and so valuable to the industries of the Commonwealth. He referred to the mutual interests of the States, and especially to the great coke interests of this neighborhood. The Governor alluded to the fact that in the late war, he would aid the development of these great resources, for in the last few years the consumption of coke had largely increased, and it would continue to increase as its great utility became more and more known. It had already largely supplanted in the East the anthracite coal; but, while the consumption of the latter in the whole State had increased, it would be increased in others. Both would have their demand—both are invaluable—and are among the great sources of wealth of the State. So far as was in his power to do so, he would endeavor to procure the passage of a law to provide for a geological survey of every section of the State, and thus bring to the notice of capitalists and unknown, so that land owners and the people might be informed fully, and the wealth of the commonwealth increased. He would continue his efforts in this direction.

After expressing pleasure in his visit and thanks for the warm reception given, the Governor retired and the reception in the parlor of the Smith House continued until the carriages were ready for a trip to the coke works of the Connellsville Gas, Coke and Manufacturing and Coke Works. Col. D. R. Davidson and Gen. Galloway accompanied the party to the works, which are situated about a mile from the town. This visit was a pleasant and interesting one to the party. The company has in all one hundred and fifty-three ovens, in one line, in operation, and fifty additional ones are just being completed.

RECEPTION AT MILITIA HEADQUARTERS.

Returning from the coke works, the party, in charge of Col. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, were driven to the armory of the Connellsville Greys, where a salute of guns and band led the way, and arriving in the hall, the company separated, while the Governor and party passed through to the platform. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens and at either end was suspended a banner with the words:

"Welcome to our Chief."

A number of ladies attended and the crowd on the floor was large and select.

After music by the band, Mr. W. H. Coldren, of the Reception Committee, stepped forward and said, addressing Governor Hartranft, said in substance:

Governor Hartranft—Allow me in behalf of Company C, Tenth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, to express our consideration and pleasure at this your first presence among us, and to tender to you our services while you hold the high office to which you have been called for the next three years. Let me assure you, sir, that in the event of emergency this company will always be found ready and willing to obey your commands and do their whole duty as men. The flag which is now entrusted to us and never shall it be trailed in the dust while there is one arm able to be found in its defense.

Concluding, the speaker said they would be glad if convenient for the Governor to return or to remain another day and again expressed the pleasure of the company in being honored with his presence.

RESPONSE OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

Fellow-Soldiers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It affords me gratification to be with you to-day. Since the kind sentiments that brought me to your town at this time, to this most creditable militia company. When invited here, mention was made of your company and the fact that it was then under the inspection a few months ago. I believe, soldiers, in citizen soldiers, and I believe in getting ready in time of peace and quiet, so that when there may be a rebellion and disorder in any part of the State, beyond the ability of the civil power to suppress, we may be ready. So far as I am concerned, I have taken a deep interest in the State militia. At the first opportunity I had appointed an inspector general, a position that might be organized, and you will remember that a prompt response was given. But finding

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1875.

There was a little more activity among the banks to-day than on the two first days of the week, but not enough to make any change in the leading features of the loan market, which continued easy and quiet. Exchange was rather scarce, and in some cases drafts on New York ruled at a slight premium, although generally in transactions between the banks it went at par. The proposition of the firm of James Wood, Son & Co., to the creditors in bankruptcy for a composition of their liabilities, was finally rejected at a meeting of the creditors held at the Iron City National Bank to-day, it being believed by a majority that the estate can be made to realize much more than was offered. A full account of the meeting will be found in our local columns. In other respects, the condition of affairs among our local financial institutions remains without change. We heard of a recent sale of Second National Bank stock at $115 per share. The following is a table showing the capital stock, par and market value of the shares and dividends of the national banks of this city:

Nat'l Banks.	Capital.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.	Dividend. per ct., when fluctuated, what time.
First	$ 750	161	100	150	2½ in Oct., '75, qr.
Second	300	100	115	118	3 in Oct., '75, qr.
Third	500	185	100	170	1½ in Oct., '75, qr.
Fourth	300	100	100	110	2 in Oct., '75, qr.
Fifth	300	116	100	122½	2½ in July, '75, qr.
Allegheny	250	100	95	100	2 in July, '75, qr.
Citizens'	300	210	90	.....	2½ in Oct., '75, qr.
Iron City	300	141	100	.....	2½ in Oct., '75, qr.
Diamond	200	212	100	.....	4 in Oct., '75, qr.
Duquesne	300	100	100	.....	2½ in July, '75, qr.
Exchange	1,500	81	50	.....	2 in Oct., '75, qr.
Farmers' D	300	146	100	300	4 in Oct., '75, qr.
Fayette	300	100	100	110	2½ in Oct., '75, qr.
Iron City	400	125	90	.....	2 in Oct., '75, qr.
Mechanics'	300	279	100	.....	5 in Oct., '75, qr.
M. & M.	300	229	50	60	3 in July, '75, qr.
Manufac.	300	300	100	.....	3 in July, '75, qr.
Metropol'n	200	71	50	60	.....
People's	1,272	171	100	110	5 in July, '75, qr.
Smithfield	100	8	100	.....	8 in July, '75, qr.
Tradesm'n	300	108	100	115	11/2 in July, '75, qr.
Nat. B'k of Commerce	500	182	100	122½	3 in July, '75, qr.
Union	250	220	100	.....	3 in July, '75, qr.
Citizens'	200	100	100	.....	2½ in July, '75, qr.
2d, Alleg'y	150	91	100	125	2½ in July, '75, qr.
3d, Alleg'y	150	91	100	125	2½ in July, '75, qr.
German, A.	196	112	100	.....	3 in July, '75, qr.

NOTE—In the above table the first column represents the number of thousands of dollars of capital of each bank; the second column gives the amount being omitted for the purpose of ascertaining square; in like manner, the column of net profits (or the total of surplus and undivided profits) at the last statement, represents the number of thousands of dollars; the last three figures being omitted. The figures in the fifth column, found by dividing the whole number of dollars per share, for par value and bidding and asking prices. An asterisk (*) indicates prices for which there was no reported sale of the stock so indicated, was made. In the dividend column, the first figures indicates the percentage of the last dividend, the next the month and year when it was made, and the next the length of time covered thereby. The quotations given for the stocks are intended as approximately indicating their actual value, in the case of some of the leading banks, there is none of the stock for sale, in which cases quotations are rather nominal.

—Other financial centers report quiet and ease as the ruling features of the money market. The recent decline in gold to 114½ shows the tendency of that market. The *Journal of Commerce* says that the speculators in gold are now disposed to discount the call of the Secretary of the Treasury issued on September 1 for $8,000,000 5 20's for the sinking fund. These will have to be paid for in gold, and are independent of the $5,000,000 bonds called at same time for the account of the Syndicate. These calls expire December 1. The settlement of the sinking fund bonds will release that amount of coin from the Treasury, and it is a matter of calculation how much of this will remain here. The exchanges are now in such a condition that a sharp demand for remittance in payment for bonds held abroad will probably send the rates to and above the gold shipping point, and thus partially neutralize the effect of the disbursement of coin from the Treasury.

—The condition of affairs in Canada which have been so much disturbed for the past few months, are assuming a better shape. We take the following from the *New York Bulletin*:

The Dominion commercial journals, we observe, are much less despondent than they were a few weeks ago. The financial troubles which were so sore a set-back there to business of all kinds last summer, are succeeded by the hopefulness and buoyancy which attends the convalescence of a patient that has been seriously indisposed. As on our side the border, there had been among the Canadians a great deal of overtrading, with an unwise expansion of credits, but the process of weeding out and sifting out which have taken place within the six months past have placed all classes of merchants on a surer ground. The weak and unsound ones having been overwhelmed, affairs are pretty much on the way, and things all around now are on the mend. Money is easier, because there is more of it. And it is not that anybody is withdrawing from abroad, on because the country is beginning to repay the fruits of its own industry. In other words, it has something to sell that other people want to buy. This is the one encouraging sign in almost any situation, and the disposition is to make the most of it. With all their conservatism, it must be acknowledged the Canadians have got a habit of the Yankee push that refuses to sit down despairingly under reverses, and it is this trait of character that will enable them ere long to recover their position.

It is noteworthy fact that in the remote provinces of Columbia and Prince Edward Island there was no connection in the movement last year. On the contrary, the trade of the former expanded upward of 25 per cent. The following table, from Toronto *Trade Review*, shows the total transactions (imports and exports added) of each of the provinces during the past two years:

	1874.	1875.
Ontario	$83,823,446	$82,994,115
Quebec	98,374,715	91,379,554
Nova Scotia	18,568,927	17,953,111
New Brunswick	16,737,986	16,336,788
Columbia	4,168,909	3,314,405
P. E. Island	2,633,827	2,720,852
Manitoba	2,923,000	2,900,000
Total	$226,734,007	$217,303,653

The total duties collected during the twelve months were $15,361,382. The previous year gave $14,422,886, so that a larger revenue was obtained from a diminished trade, a circumstance due to the action of the new tariff which, since the 1st of June last, generally speaking, to 17½ per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 24, 1875.	10:30	11:30	1:30	3:00
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
1, 8.'s, 1881, coupons	120½	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	120½	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, registered	120½	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	120½	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	120½	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	112½	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	125½	.....	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	116½	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	90	90	90	90
Quicksilver	40¼	40	40	40
Pacific Mail	40¼	40	40	40
Panama	100	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	105	.....	.....	.....
American Express	54	.....	.....	.....
United States	70	.....	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co	96	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	106½	.....	.....	.....
Erie	16	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	25	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	130½	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	130	.....	.....	.....
Mich. Central	93½	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	69½	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	94½	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts	91	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	130	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton	96	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	116	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	18½	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Central	4½	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute	5½	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	21	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton	96	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	116	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	18½	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Central	4½	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute	5½	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	21	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Lack	119½	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern	71½	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	85½	.....	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	33½	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	55½	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	107½	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul	39½	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	70½	.....	.....	.....
Toledo & Wabash	5½	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	7	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	96

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted in value to $369,605. The total exports during the year aggregate $29,669,-162, a gain of $4,204,558 over the corresponding period of 1874.

THE best way in which to manifest our Thanksgiving gratitude is by a broad charity for our neighbor, full and free, remembering that "only the foolish ask is this one of us, or an outside person?" To the noble the whole world is a family.

"PRESIDENT GRANT is not a promising subject for black-mailing operations."—*Worcester Spy.*

"But was ever an American President so unlucky in his relatives and in his friends?"—*Springfield Republican.*

Or so fortunate in his enemies?

WHEN the Boston *Advertiser* conjectures that the existing depression in trade is due, among other causes, to a low state of mercantile morality, and a consequent want of confidence, we suspect that journal hits the nail pretty squarely on the head.

THE Toledo *Blade* would like to see Governor HAYES inaugurated in the old-fashioned way, without military parades, balls, and all the accompaniments. The old way is the best. Republican simplicity should not be kept in the back-ground too long at a time. The suggestion is as good for Pennsylvania as for Ohio.

THE Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions has lately been discussing plans for bringing the colored people of the Southern States within that church. It is urged as a reason for prompt proceedings that the Roman Catholic Church is moving in a like direction. A broad and inviting missionary field is furnished by the freedmen of that section.

AN INTERESTING, but by no means gratifying table of our purchases in France for the year ending September 30, 1875, appears in the Philadelphia *Press* of the 19th. The total reaches $61,767,484, of which upwards of fifty millions was for fancy goods and useless trumpery, against less than eleven millions worth of articles of real necessity.

THE public debt of the United States was at the highest point in 1866, when it amounted to $2,783,425,879. At the beginning of the present month it amounted to $2,118,397,212, showing a reduction of $665,-028,667 in nine years, or an average of nearly $74,000,000 a year. Under a Democratic administration the decrease would most probably have been *nil*.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has stated in conversation with a political friend that under no circumstances would he become a candidate for the Presidency or permit his name to be used in that connection. He expressed himself as being fully satisfied with his present position. He is gifted with more sense, in this respect, than was his immediate predecessor.

NOTWITHSTANDING that there was a total net decrease of revenue for the last fiscal year of $1,478,704 97, as compared with the fiscal year preceding, yet the total difference of $17,115,407 37, expenditures during the same period, leaves a net difference of $9,636,702 41 in favor of the fiscal year 1875 over that of 1874 in the matter of receipts and expenditures together.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says that if the coal of Southern Ohio can be successfully coked, the iron furnaces of that region can lay down iron in that city at $17 a ton. An invention has recently been tried which is said to work well in coking a coal which abounds in sulphur and slate, and the Vinton Furnace has used it successfully. One experiment of that kind, however, is by no means conclusive.

JUDGING from the efforts already made, and the interest taken in the Educational Department of the Centennial, it promises to prove the most attractive and important part of the Exhibition. No other certainty will be studied by intelligent foreigners with greater thoroughness, or will give them a better idea of the real progress of our country in the elements which lie at the foundation of national life.

"WE HAVE long since," says the Vicksburg *Herald*, "forgiven the North for licking us, but the North has never forgiven us for being so infernally hard to lick." This is not true. In the first place the South had nothing to forgive the North for, unless it was the discharge of its duty, and in the second place, people who have really "forgiven" others are not in the habit of talking about it.

THE Solicitor General of the United States has advised the discontinuance of the proceedings to annul the WOODBURY patent for planing wood, holding that the evidence of fraud in the procurement of it is not sufficient to warrant the intervention of the Government. Millions of dollars were involved in the controversy, and counsel of great ability have figured on both sides of the prolonged contest.

A NEW point under the Bankruptcy act, as affecting corporations, has just been decided by the United States District Court of Detroit. A motion to record a resolution of creditors for a compromise at twenty cents on the dollar was opposed principally because it was urged that a corporation could not be discharged from its debts under the act. The Court, however, ruled otherwise, and the composition was allowed. An appeal has been taken.

A REPUBLICAN paper in the State of New York very correctly says that ZACK CHANDLER and all the organs that he may set up, cannot nominate GRANT for a third term. All the public officers combined could not nominate him. If any number of them, whether his secretaries, or the collectors and postmasters, talk to him of a third term, they are cheating him, for they know that the people will not hearken a moment to such a proposition.

CONGRESS assembles two weeks from today. Indications daily thicken that the Democratic majority in the House will be thoroughly dominated by the most vicious elements of the party. It seems impossible for that party to bring about any reform within itself. Its worst men will not be shaken from its control, and its best members are invariably overpowered:

Crimes leads to greater crimes, and link so straight,
What first was accident, at last is fate:
Guilt's helpless servant sinks into a slave,
And virtue's late sad strugglings cannot save.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was as follows: Merchandise imports, $4,718,735; produce exports, $4,832,890, and specie exports, $397,500. The total imports of merchandise since the first of January have been $239,241,778, against $353,-430,040 for the corresponding period last year. The total exports of produce since the beginning of the year have been $222,-144,117, against $256,158,088 in 1874, and the total exports of specie during the same period are $68,096,121, against $47,422,553 for the relating period of last year.

IT is not at all likely that the United States Senate will agree to the proposition, said to have been determined on by the leaders of the House, to reduce the United States army to ten thousand men. It is now a dozen years since there was a political conflict between the two branches of Congress, and a long session may be expected, inasmuch as legislation must necessarily be slow with such a fight as the lower chamber evidently intends to provoke. The great struggle will probably be over some of the appropriation bills.

A WESTERN exchange says: "It is quite evident that President GRANT's friends are putting out cautious 'feelers' for a third term." And it is quite evident that, even if they are, the "feelers" in question have found nothing on which they could lay hold. The probabilities are that these sporadic attempts to get up a revival of "Grantism" are made by people who have nothing to gain and everything to lose in the event of the election of a new man for President, and that their efforts, instead of being prompted by GRANT, are prompted by their selfish disposition and desire to hold on to that which they have.

THE last report of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry shows that the order contains a trifle over 24,000 granges, with a membership estimated at 1,500,000. Of these about 700,000 are women. The minimum age is eighteen, but a proposition has recently been made to establish a subordinate degree or order, the Cadets of Husbandry, so as to let in young people down to the age of sixteen. In the South and West the Grange is practically identical with the agricultural population. In the East, where the agriculturalists feel less powerfully the need for combination and co-operation, the order is not so strong numerically.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

HON. HENRY WILSON, Vice President of the United States, who died at Washington Monday from the effects of spinal disease, partly superinduced by overwork, was born at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812, and was consequently in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was what is called "a self-educated man," and owed his creditable advancement and distinction almost solely to his own unaided efforts. There was much in the history of his earlier life that resembled the earlier life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; his lowly birth, his humble toils, his insatiable taste for reading, his persistent struggle to obtain an education, his brave and resolute battling with adverse circumstances, his conspicuous advocacy of the rights of the poor and lowly, and the unstained manhood and integrity which he carried into all the places of public trust and position that he ever filled. As farm apprentice, shoemaker, student, editor, publicist, historian, State legislator, United States Senator, and Vice President of the United States, he always used his powers and opportunities for the benefit of his countrymen and the advancement of the best interests of the race. Cradled in the anti-slavery faith, his name is indissolubly connected with every constitutional and legal measure taken for the extirpation of "the sum of all villainies." As long ago as 1835, while yet hardly more than a boy, he advocated the emancipation of the slaves, and in 1845, conjointly with the poet WHITTIER, he was delegated by the Massachusetts Legislature to carry to Washington the mammoth anti-slavery petition of the citizens of that State against the annexation of Texas. In the same year he introduced and carried through the Legislature a resolution declaring the inflexible opposition of the old Bay State to the further extension of slavery in any part of the country. Three years later he withdrew from the Whig National Convention on account of its refusal to embody an anti-slavery plank in its platform. He bore a prominent part in the organization of the Free Soil party in 1848, and for four years thereafter filled the position of Chairman of its Massachusetts Committee. He was elected Chairman of the Free Soil National Convention which assembled in this city in August, 1852, whose platform denounced slavery as "a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no law nor usage can make right," and on whose banner, in the ringing words of one of its resolutions, was inscribed the lofty motto, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men." He was subsequently Chairman of the National Committee of the party, and in 1855 he was elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts, his maiden speech in that body being a powerful argument for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. His course in the Senate during the bloody insurrection of the slave power in Kansas was marked by the same uncompromising devotion to freedom, and his answer to the famous, or rather infamous "mud-sill" speech of Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in 1858, was one of the noblest vindications of the essential dignity of labor ever made. During the war he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in which capacity he rendered valuable service to the national cause. No man was more regardful of the claims of our private soldiers, or more indefatigable in trying to secure for them the bounties, back pay, pensions and other rights which they had so dearly earned. Nor had the freedmen of the South a truer friend at heart, or one whose actions manifested a more unselfish and helpful sympathy. In a word, from the beginning of his public career until its close, he labored steadily, according to his lights, for the vindication of the rights of manhood and of labor, and for the improvement and elevation of all classes and conditions of society, without distinction of race, creed or color. What more need be said? "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

By his death Senator FERRY, of Michigan, becomes acting Vice President, he being President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE

The "two-thirds rule," which prevails in Democratic National Conventions and which requires a two-thirds vote to nominate a candidate for President, is a rock ahead in the Democratic channel. There is no such thing apparently as getting rid of it, yet there is danger that the party vessel will be wrecked upon it. The soft-money Democrats base all their hopes upon it. If they can't get the desired number of votes for an inflationist, they feel sure of preventing the hard-money faction from doing it and hope thereby to force a compromise upon some one of the fence sitters. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sees this, evidently, for it calls the two-thirds rule the "evil genius of adversity, the spirit of rule or ruin, first to distract and then to destroy," and demands its abandonment because "it has outlived its usefulness enough." It adds: "Shall we never learn anything? Shall we always go on multiplying errors and pursuing bumbugs in an endless circuit of blunderous disaster? Are we hopelessly debauched and incapable of all wholesome self-inspection?"

The two-thirds rule was the invention of the slaveholders, and was forced by them, in the days when they were dominant, upon the party for the purpose of enabling them to control, absolutely, the party nominations. They had more than a third of the votes in a National Convention; and with the two-thirds rule in force they could prevent the nomination of any man objectionable to them. The Northern Democrats submitted to this degradation, because they could maintain party unity only in that way, and the Southern delegates were always, consequently, able to dictate the names of the national candidates of the party.

So long as slavery lasted this rule was essential to Southern domination; but the occasion for it having passed away, the necessity for maintaining it on that account no longer exists, but it will not be given up. Its sole effect, now, is to give to a faction or a fraction of the party the power of controlling the whole body, and as this is a great and valuable power there is little reason for supposing it will be readily surrendered. Those who are neither factious nor fractious, now, do not know how soon they may be either one or the other, and all of that class will hold on to a rule which gives such peculiar privileges to the minority. This relic of slave rule which has come down to us from the days of the Slave Power, will therefore most likely be adhered to. The slavishness which submitted to its imposition, originally, still exists, and the Democratic leaders will not be slow to take advantage of it.

It is, perhaps, a good sign, to see the Southern Democrats restive under this rule. The first demand for its repeal comes from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* may well retort upon it that the rule came from that source, at first. If it has returned to plague the inventor, and the engineer is likely to be "hoist by his own petard," so much the worse for the inventor and the engineer. The Southern politicians taught their Northern brethren the knowledge of the force that can be concentrated in a compact minority, and they must not now be surprised to see their pupils put their education into practice. If the two-thirds rule was useful to the slaveocracy, it may prove just as useful in the hands of those who learned their political cunning under their Southern masters.

"AFTER all," says a Democratic paper, "this crowing over elections is absurd."

And so it is. Yet the practice has become so general that it would be equally absurd to try to stop it. Every newspaper office in the country is supplied with cuts of roosters of all shapes and sizes, and as the opportunity to use them comes but once a year, at best, the temptation to parade them is well nigh irresistible.

The origin of this style of election boasting is traceable to the exciting Presidential campaign of 1840. That was the hardest fought political battle the nation has ever experienced, and during its progress there was a keen inclination on both sides to make the best possible use of every preliminary indication of public sentiment. The August elections in the Southern States, and the September elections in Vermont and Maine were seized upon and made the most of. The Maine election, in that year, was a drawn fight. The Whigs elected their Governor by a very small majority, and for a long time the result hung in doubt, both sides claiming it [illegible]

vigor. Our recollection is that, during this season of doubt, some prominent Democrat wrote to CHAPMAN, then editor of the Democratic paper at Indianapolis, to "Crow" over the result and stimulate the Democrats by shouting the clarion notes of victory. His urgent admonition to his Democratic editorial friend leaked out by some means, and the exhortation "Crow, Chapman, crow!" became the laughing-stock of the wits on the Whig side. CHAPMAN, notwithstanding, acted literally upon the advice. He transformed himself into a regular chanticleer, and from that day to this the newspapers have adopted the rooster as the pictorial emblem of political triumph.

The trick of "crowing" in politics during the progress of a political struggle has never since been lost sight of, and has been sedulously practiced on all sides. If the man who recommended it, originally, could have looked down the vista of time, and witnessed the results his advice has led to, he probably never would have made the recommendation. He has entailed on us a perfect din of exultant cacklings and crowings, and CHAPMANS abound in every country village who feel, even at this remote day, the exhortation so idly thrown out in 1840, and crow, when the occasion offers, as if it were the chief business of their lives. The name of this thoughtless inventor of a perpetual nuisance has been lost to the world, and that is some compensation; but his invention remains to plague a generation that would curse his resting place worse than GUIDORD'S is likely to be cursed, if they only knew where to find it.

THE forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show that during the last fiscal year the one hundred and ten millions of our internal revenue were yielded by two chief sources, spirits and tobacco. From the latter the revenue was $37,303,670, against $33,242,576 in 1874, $34,386,303 in 1873, $33,736,170 in 1872, $33,-578,907 in 1871, and $31,318,536 in 1870, showing a steady increase, and yielding more than one-third of the total revenue of the Treasury from internal taxation. The receipts from spirits show an uncertain movement which the present whisky prosecutions sufficiently explain. The taxes yielded last year fifty-two millions, against forty-nine millions in 1874, fifty-two millions in 1873, forty-nine millions in 1872, forty-six millions in 1871, and fifty-five millions in 1870. During the current year these taxes are expected to yield nearly sixty millions. The government has already received some two millions by forfeiture and fines; and fully half a million more will probably be secured in Indianapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee. It is believed that the whisky rings have now been effectually broken up, and that the three or four millions a year of which they have defrauded the Government for several years past, will no longer be lost to the Treasury.

THE *Post* denies that the reintroduction of "the whipping-post, pillory, branding irons and other simple and efficacious modes of punishment used in the purer and better days of the Republic," has been urged in Mississippi since the recent White League victory in that State, and says:

"Our contemporary has a patent for discovering this kind of things. No one else ever suspects their existence until the frenzied mind of the COMMERCIAL finds them out by its patented process of invention."

The journal which suggests this delectable advance toward the Democratic millenium is the Meridian *Mercury*, published at the county seat of Lauderdale county, and is one of the most prominent and influential Democratic papers in the State. The same precious sheet stigmatizes the free school system as "a monster evil," and calls for its "abeyance," while, as regards the State debt, it holds that it ought to be repudiated outright, upon the ground that it was contracted "without our consent," and therefore "it was made in fraud and iniquity." And it adds: "Whatever others may say about the plighted faith of the State, 'tarnished honor,' and all that sort of ridiculous stuff," the Meridian *Mercury* "raises the banner of repudiation." This is not the Mercury once spoken of as "most lighted on a heaven-kissing hill;" it is simply a modern Democratic organ—also is the *Post*.

THE Savings Banks of the city of New York and vicinity have been consulting together about the propriety or the necessity of reducing the rate of interest paid by them to their depositors. They have not yet concluded on any definite course in the matter; but when they do, it is presumable their example will be followed by the Savings Banks throughout the country. The New York *Times* says:

"It is now some time since these institutions have been able, as a rule, to earn the rate of interest they have been paying, which has generally been six per cent., though some of the soundest and oldest of them have only paid four per cent. and five per cent. Those that have kept up the higher rates have probably in some instances drawn on reserves accumulated during the period when United States bonds paid very high currency interest on the actual cost, and when good mortgages on real estate were purchasable at figures which materially increased the nominal revenue from them. Neither of these advantages is now to be had. Savings banks ought in all cases to divide among their depositors only the profits from investments, after laying aside such a reserve as is necessary for reasonable security. The announcement of a predetermined rate of interest is a feature foreign to the principles that ought to control their management; but it is not necessarily an unsafe practice, and is now very widely adopted. If it is to be adhered to, the rate should always be so low as to be absolutely within the limit of earnings, over and above the requisite reserve."

A PRIVATE letter from England states that, owing to the late disastrous shrinkage in Turkish and Egyptian securities, amounting in the last five months to the enormous total of £48,000,000, a feeling of insecurity and almost panic has been created among the holders of Spanish and South American stocks, reaching a total of £225,000,000, and principally held in England. This, added to the great mercantile losses in Great Britain during the past year causes a grave apprehension of trouble in moneyed circles in that country. It looks considerably as though our English cousins were destined to experience, in 1876, a portion at least of the financial reverses which we met in 1873. How this will affect our own interests remains to be seen, but it would not be surprising if, among other things, it compelled heavy sales of our Government securities for English account to realize on for active necessities; a condition of things of which the German bankers, in their excellent condition and with their predilection for United States securities, would be quick to take advantage.

ACCORDING to the New York *Express*, a large number of counties in that State report a remarkable decrease in the number of tramps applying for aid at the almshouses, owing to the conditions imposed on all persons receiving such aid by the State Board of Charities. In some of these counties, during the last six weeks, the applications from tramps for shelter and food have fallen off nearly one hundred per cent. as compared with the same time last year. There is a hint, here, for Pittsburgh. Allegheny county has a very commodious workhouse, and a pretty good way to treat the tramps this winter would be to send them out to Claremont for ninety days. They could thus be made to earn at least their support.

WE UNDERSTAND that an appeal will be presented to Congress immediately upon its assembling for a million and a half of dollars for the Centennial, and it is believed that the National Legislature will appropriate at least this sum for this great celebration, without which it would have no claim to be called national, since thus far ninety per cent. of the burden has been borne by this State and the city of Philadelphia. The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Nothing is wanting now but this timely recognition by Congress to nationalize the exhibition more effectively and give it the standing it is entitled to in the eyes of other nations."

THE fact was recently noted in these columns that the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company claimed the championship of the world in the manufacture of steel rails, by the production of 1,010 rails in twenty-four hours. Last Monday the Joliet Mills eclipsed this feat, accomplishing the remarkable run of 1,207 steel rails, weighing 53 pounds per yard, and 30 feet in length, in 17 hours and 25 minutes, thus surpassing the work of the Chicago mills by 193 rails with 2½ hours time to spare. The average time used for making each rail was 52 seconds, while the Chicago mills used 1 minute and 12 seconds. This was a big run, but we believe some of our Pittsburgh mills could equal it.

PERSONAL.

Father Hyacinthe says he has grown weary with the unequal contest of the last 15 years, and proposes to make a new home for himself in this country.

Another club scandal excites the social world in London, a young man of noble family having been detected with his hand in another member's pocket. He resigned at once and the affair was hushed up as far as possible.

It is now stated that Joyce, the convicted whisky swindler, last summer made a hurried and secret trip from Green Bay, Wis., to New York, and was in the act of stepping on a steamer bound for Liverpool when a detective touched him on the shoulder and led him away. He had been shadowed unawares.

The ordination of the Rev. Dr. McLaren as Bishop of Illinois, whose election has been unanimously confirmed, will be conducted by Bishop McCoskey of Michigan, on account of the age and infirmity of the Presiding Bishop, Smith. The occasion will be an memorable event in the Protestant Church of the Northwest.

Ex-Governor Bowie, of Maryland, and C. C. Magruder, had a personal difficulty recently. Magruder charged Bowie with scratching his ticket, when the latter called him a liar. Magruder making a threatening demonstration, Bowie struck him several times. They were separated before any serious injury was done.

The newspaper correspondents are in Washington in force, awaiting the opening of Congress. Mr. Nordhoff has again taken charge of the New York *Herald* bureau, Mr. White of the *Tribune* has been there, off and on, all summer, and will be there to winter. Major Moore, Boynton, Adams, Hudson, Colburn and most of the old "specials" are at work, and expect a hard winter.

Dr. Derby, a Boston oculist, is making experiments on the eyes of the freshmen at Amherst, requiring them to read across a room lines of different sized letters, both with the naked eye and with glasses of various degrees of magnifying power. These experiments are to be repeated annually. His object is to refute a theory of the Germans, that the continued application to books, necessary to a student's life, produces near or short-sightedness.

Oakey Hall, ex-recorder, ex-district attorney and mayor of New York at the time when that bloated Silenus Tweed flourished at the expense of groaning tax-payers has written a play, and is *going on the stage*. He makes his first appearance as the hero in his own play, at the Park Theater, on the termination of one hundred nights of the "Mighty Dollar." Report also adds that one of Oakey Hall's daughters makes her debut in the piece.

It looks very much as though the whisky frauds in St. Louis and the trials incident thereto would result in several duels. Hyde, of the *Republican*, publishes a card in which he calls Hutchins, of the *Times*, a perjurer, a blackmailer and a scoundrel. "Black" also publishes a card denouncing Grosvenor as a coward, a rascal and a liar. Viewed from a whisky standpoint, there would seem to be no alternative left but for somebody to fight.

Where there's a will there's a way. Six years ago Mrs. Mary Ahart, a colored woman, lived in a tent, and her worldly possessions consisted of two cows and calves, a straw bed and two or three boxes, which served as chairs. She sold milk and carried it round herself, by this means supporting herself and family. She now has several hundred head of cattle, a fine farm well stocked and thoroughly improved and a comfortable home, the value of which is somewhere in the neighborhood of $50,000, every cent of which has been earned or gained by industry and good management.

Mrs. Kemble makes her chapters in the *Atlantic Monthly* more and more entertaining, and is producing characters worthy of the novel or the stage in some of her reminiscences, as well as a few of the most seemingly impossible to invent, which would excite comment, even in a novel of Charles Reade's. Such as this, for example, of an English school-master, Dr. Malkin, and his actress, Miss O'Neil, afterward Lady Beecher: "While dancing with her, one evening, in a country dance at her house, she exclaimed, on hearing a sudden sonorous twang: "Dear me, there is one of the chords of my harp snapped.' 'Indeed, it is not,' replied Dr. Malkin, '*it is my tendo Achilli which has snapped*,' and so it was; and from that time she always remained lame."

FROM WAMPUM, PA.

A Long Chase After a Deer—Shipments of Coal, Ore and Limestone.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WAMPUM, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA., November 20th, 1875.

A large buck deer was scared up by a party of hunters near Davidson, Green & Co.'s coal chutes, this morning. About forty men, with twice as many boys and dogs, have been following it all day, and at present writing but few have returned. The deer at last accounts was west of New Galilee, with the hounds about twenty rods behind, both looking pretty well fagged out. This is the only deer seen in this county for about thirty years, and is supposed to have been chased from Venango county.

About $8,000 are paid out every month to laboring men at this place, and nearly 1,000 cars are loaded each month with coal, ore and limestone. DICK.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Sam. Randell's opponents are taking fresh Kerr-age.

It is only a little more than a month to leap year. Alas!

The Philadelphia *Times* has narrowed its columns to suit its ideas.

"Brick" Pomeroy feels greatly mortar-fied at the report that he has gone to the wall.

California plumes itself on the fact that ostriches are being propagated there for domestic purposes.

In vino. This year's vintage of Los Angelos county, California, will reach nearly half a million gallons.

Louisiana is "discouraged" as to her levees, and proposes to ask help of the General Government.

Mixing it. At St. Louis, on Saturday, the court called for Rainwater among the crooked whisky witnesses.

There were grangers in Shakespeare's day: "Who talks of robbing? my house is not a grange," says Brabantio.

An Iowa editor has been sued for publishing a man as a "viol wretch." He should be made to pay the fiddler.

When a man puts on green goggles all the world looks verdant to him. This is for the benefit of the thirdtermagants.

A man in New York was recently guilty of the grave offense of stealing a coffin, and they have immured him in the tombs.

Considerably governed. Mrs. Matthew Griswold, of Connecticut, had Governors for father, brother, husband, son and nephew.

A treasure. Vandyck's long lost Madonna and Child have been found hiding behind the altar of an obscure chapel in Germany.

"Samoan fire water is made from the roots of the arva bush, chewed into pulp by girls and fermented." We eschew it, thank you.

The Miners' National Association is about to purchase a large coal property in Tennessee, to be worked on the co-operative principle.

The Fall River Weavers' Committee has sold the furniture at its headquarters and divided the funds. This means the death of the union.

The packing season in Chicago progresses apace. Since the first instant, up to Saturday, 256,378 hogs were slaughtered and packed there.

A diagnostically inclined New Jersey Democratic paper, feeling the pulse of its party, pronounces it a case of too much priest. Correct.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee propose to issue for the exhibition of 1876 a "National Cookery Book." Send us a digest.

The National Hotel at Lawrence, Kansas, which was destroyed by fire the other day, served as Quantrell's headquarters during his terrible raid.

A Grange encampment is to be located within ten miles of the Centennial next year, and will be arranged for some fifty thousand people.

St. Augustine is now declared to have been the first to announce the doctrine of evolution, for which some modern tinkers have claimed the credit.

True cosmopolitanism. Out of the 882 students who attended the leading Scottish universities last year, two-thirds of them were the sons of poor parents.

Horse sense. An Ohio pony, recently, finding no water in the trough, seized the pump-handle in its teeth and pumped itself enough water for a square drink.

Under a Democratic "reform" government the ownership of real estate in New York is as precarious a speculation as the purchase of stock in the Missouri Railroad.

Much of Moody's success is said to be due to the fact that he talks and acts like a merchant. He has a hundred barrels of beef, which he is determined to sell quick for cash.

A Kansas matron asks: "What shall we do with our daughters?" and a Kansas farmer inquires: "What shall we do with our corn?" Keep the one still, and distill the other.

Preparations for carrying out the great tragedian's wishes in regard to the establishment of the Edwin Forrest Home are so far advanced that inmates will be received in a few months.

Isn't it funny that, among all the public plunderers in the country, not one has done anything wrong, according to their own stories, until after their crimes have been proven in a court of law?

Kentucky gives a grunt of satisfaction at knowing that while its hog crop is not quite so large as it has been heretofore in number, in quality it is unsurpassed. It is now mostly ready for market.

Some heavy West Virginia capitalists are in Philadelphia, concerting with prominent railroad men for the extension of the Washington and Ohio railroad, the rival of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

This year's crop of peaches in Maryland and Delaware was nearly equal to that of the previous four years, one of which was remarkable for the best yield therefore known. And yet growers were not happy.

An energetic movement is being made by a number of leading banking institutions of the country for the purpose of securing the repeal of the law authorizing the affixing of a two cent stamp on checks.

Massacre. In Wyoming Territory, within the past six months, along the line of the Pacific Railroad, not less than three thousand elk have been slaughtered for their hides alone, the flesh being thrown away.

An infamous doctrine. An Indiana judge recently instructed the jury that they might "consider the social standing "of a certain defendant," his family and friends, in determining the question of guilt or innocence."

The good sense of the public, which is always in the end wiser than the wisest man, decides how far the opinions of ardent reformers may be adopted. Let the Prohibitionists console themselves with this reflection.

The Red Elm.

(From the Stanford (Ky.) Journal)

One hundred years ago next May the first sermon preached in Kentucky by any minister was delivered near Harrodsburg, under an elm tree, by the Rev. Mr. Hickman, of the Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Tindal, of the same denomination. At that early day there were only about one hundred inhabitants in the State, and of this number between thirty and forty of them were Baptists. It was necessary to place outpost guards to warn the congregation of the approach of the savages, should any of them be around, as they were on the hunt and hostile to the pale faces. That was serving the Lord under difficulties. The stump of the elm tree is still standing, and it is suggested that it be taken up and exhibited at the Baptist Centennial which will be held in Louisville next May, and to erect a rough monument on the spot where it stood. The idea is a good one.

The 62.

The League Committee of Sixty-two are supposed to have chartered a small steamer for a voyage up a certain saline stream well known to their Democratic friends. They ought to take with them enough provisions to last a long time and consume the whole lot before they return. Their failure is eminently ignominious, and they may safely be presumed to desire a lodge in some vast wilderness such as can be found at the head of Salt River. Poor Verree! Verree-ly his Mayoralty goose is cooked—done very brown. Some statesmen are doomed to make mistakes, and the President of the Union League appears to be one of 'em. He has put his foot in it, and all his air-built castles in which he had hoped to dwell in glory hereafter, have vanished into thin air, like the baseless fabric of a vision," leaving not a wrack (but a wreck) behind. Mr. Verree will command the boat on the Salt River trip, and we hope he will not run his friends aground in the wilderness, as he did in the League. He should manage to have them all back, with himself, in time for the spring election, when the "Pilgrims" will be glad to have their services again.—*Philadelphia Day.*

There are forty farmers in the next Ohio House, and seven in the Senate.

STATE NEWS.

Thanksgiving day draws quickly on,
The air grows cool and murky;
The sordid farmer loads his gun
And—the turkey, oh, the turkey.

Lancaster night schools are open.

A firemen's insurance company is agitated in Reading.

The *Western Journal of Commerce*, lately published at Erie, has suspended.

Montgomery county is forming many literary societies and library associations.

Mr. John Downin, of Waynesboro, died suddenly of heart disease, on the 14th inst.

Ex-Auditor General Harrison Allen, now of Colorado, is visiting in Harrisburg.

The Monticello Furnace property in Armstrong county, Pa., is to be sold on the 20th inst.

The new Odd Fellow's hall in Brookville will be dedicated on Tuesday, December 7th.

Mrs. Norton, wife of a farmer living near Albion, Erie county, died suddenly on the 10th inst.

The newly erected Evangelical church in Brookville will be dedicated on the 5th of December.

David Yothers, of Horsham, Montgomery county, shot a dog which had killed fifty chickens.

The Second Presbyterian congregation of Oxford has in contemplation the building of a new church.

Prof. Rathvon was on Tuesday elected Entomologist of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

Mr. Samuel Coover, of Shepherdstown, Cumberland county, lost three children by diphtheria, last week.

An Erie grocer spelled sugar "shugere;" and a friend corrected him by rubbing it out and writing "shugor."

A Huntingdon paper, in an accommodating mood, offers to "take scalp orders in payment of subscription."

Samuel Bechtol, of Howard, Centre county, has recently trapped a bear, a very large catamount and a large eagle.

Yellow pine water pipes, laid in Chambersburg in 1818, were dug up recently and found to be in an excellent state of preservation.

A boy named Jones, of Monongahela township, Greene county, was accidentally shot by a comrade, while hunting rabbits a few days ago, and died from his wounds.

The aggregate weight of Mr. Joseph Weigel, wife and daughter, of Port Clinton, is 718 pounds. The father weighs 297, the wife 220, and the daughter 201 pounds.

A female school teacher of Blair county was the Uppermann in a contest with an incorrigible scholar. She has been prosecuted, but the indications are that the bill will be ignored.

Charles Bikel, who was arrested in Reading on the charge of murder, was tried in Evansville, Indiana, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, having been found guilty of manslaughter.

On Monday morning last John Bason, a miner, was almost instantly killed at Springfield mines, Blair county, by the fall of a large body of slate in the bank in which he was working. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Levi Koken, who was engaged in burning lime in Northampton county, accidentally fell in the kiln and was roasted alive. His body when found was half consumed. He was sixty years old and leaves a wife and several children.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "Now look out for liars in connection with corn husking." That may do in Michigan, but down here in Pennsylvania the fashion is to look out for the red ears and then kiss the reddest girl next you.

A lot of boys in Indiana county, readers of dime novels, went into the woods to play "Injun war." In the first inning Charley Lohr received a pistol ball in the body, inflicting a serious wound, and the game was declared ended.

The commissioners appointed by the Chester county court to consider the feasibility of incorporating the village of Pennington into a borough, in lieu of its present as the Borough of Atglen, have reported favorably to the granting of a charter.

A fellow giving the name of Daugherty, but answering in every respect the description of William Love, who murdered Thomas Gwyther at Girardsville, Schuyl kill county, on the 14th of August last, was arrested in Dauphin county on the 17th inst.

Robert McCalmont, one of the oldest residents of Venango, Venango county, died at his residence in Sugarcreek township, on Monday morning at ten o'clock, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. McCalmont was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for many years court crier.

There are eight or ten cases of small-pox in Connellsville, but there is no danger of the disease becoming epidemic, as the authorities took hold of it in time, before the town got a start time to work itself into a state of alarm, and established a hospital on an island near the town and all cases are sent there.

The Chambersburg *Repository* says: We regret to learn that it is probable the Rev. P. S. Davis, D.D., the popular pastor of the Reformed church of this place, will soon remove to Philadelphia to take charge of the official paper of that denomination, to which position he has been called by the church.

An Irishman went into Mohringle's saloon, Reading, and after taking several drinks, picked up a little child of the proprietor, aged about a year, and went off with it. When found the infant was nearly frozen. The man, on being arrested, gave as his excuse that he was drunk, and his great love for children tempted him to pick it up.

At the meeting in Harrisburg on the 16th inst., to organize the Patrons' Centennial Encampment Company. Grangers were present from this State, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana and New Jersey. Dr. Michael Steck, of Lycoming county, was elected President of the company. A considerable stock was subscribed by those present.

George C. K. Zahm and his son, James B. Zahm, of Ebensburg, have been arrested, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the banking firm of Collins, Johnston & Co. The charge grows out of the alleged embezzlement of James B. Zahm, a member of the bank named, and it is claimed by the prosecution that his father is implicated in an attempt on the part of the former to defraud Collins, Johnston & Co.

Last Wednesday evening George Leisenring was set upon by two roughs in Blossburg, one of whom threw an overcoat over his head and then forced him down on his knees, telling him if he cried out they would stab him; one of the men then held him while the other took his money from his pocket, after which they left. He had just drawn his month's pay and had $47 in his pocket.

John Reynolds died in Franklin township, Washington county, Saturday a week ago, aged ninety-six years. The *Examiner* in noticing his death says: The deceased was a native of Maryland and came to this place when three years old. He made a number of trips to New Orleans in the old flat boats, and during one of early times, was left at least five times from the Southern metropolis to this place.

The Huntingdon *News* contains particulars of the sudden death of Rev. D. Castleman, pastor of an M. E. church near that place. He had attended a funeral to the burying ground at Mooresville, that county, and after the services at the grave were concluded he went to leave, but had only walked a few steps when death from paralysis overtook him. The deceased was over fifty years of age.

We have been shown a piece of letter engraving by our townman E. D. Haines, says the West Chester *News*, which surpasses any we have seen, for its exceeding smallness and at the same time it is as perfect as the art of man is capable of making. The work consist of the Lord's prayer and the Ten Commandments engraved and printed within a space smaller than the size of an old three cent piece, and so very delicate is the workmanship, that it can only be read through the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. The engraving was executed by the artist who engraved the old notes of the Bank of Chester County, and it was presented to Mr. Haines when he was cashier in that institution.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 18th says: Among three mebriates arrested Tuesday night was an intelligent and reasonably well clad fellow who gave his name as Geo. H. Bethard. He was very drunk and very loquacious. On his person was found a wallet containing a number of papers recommending him as a capable and honorable lawyer and a local preacher of high standing in the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A letter in the wallet indicated that he had been Beecherizing a little in Ohio. Bethard claimed to be not only a preacher and lawyer, but an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the Buckeye State. He was recommitted to the lock-up yesterday.

Some years ago the present wife of Mr. Fred. Keller, of West Bethlehem, swallowed a section of a peanut shell, which lodged in one of her bronchial tubes. For three years after the lady was afflicted with a hacking cough, she wasted away and was being treated by physicians for consumption, without avail. The doctors finally, in the third summer after the shell had been inhaled, informed Mr. Keller that his wife would probably linger until fall, and die about the time of the dropping of the leaves. All friends despaired of her recovery, and death seemed certain. The doctors declared one lung entirely "gone." One night Mrs. Keller was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, during which the shell was dislodged and thrown out. From that hour Mrs. Keller steadily recovered, and since then has shown not a single symptom of consumption.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES

A sewing machine manufactory has been projected at Downington, Pa.

Akron, O., has a contract to supply five miles of sewer pipe for Providence, R. I.

The Kent, O., Glass Works, that have been idle for some time, resumed last week.

The Hocking Valley Railroad is now shipping more coal than at any time since 1873.

The Bellaire Nail Works shipped two thousand kegs of nails to New Orleans on Monday.

The Middleport, O., Salt Company has suspended operations, and a receiver has been appointed.

The Scioto Valley Railway will be graded from Columbus to Portsmouth, Ohio, in about